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GERMAN PAPERS HAVE LITTLE HOPE OF GETTING PEACE

Make Feverish Appeals For Unity In Struggle To Death

SOME TRUCULENT

Main Purpose Of Offer May Be To Stiffen People's Morale

AUSTRIA HUMBLE

Its Press Is Unanimously Ready To Accept Wilson's Fourteen Demands

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 8.—Through the mass of German newspaper comment on the Chancellor's speech runs a note of skeptical fear with regard to President Wilson's peace proposals. Coupled with it are feverish appeals for national unity in the forthcoming fight to the death, clearly showing that acceptance of the German proposal is not expected and the main purpose of the German Government is to gird up their peoples for the further struggle and coming disappointments.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that the cry heard on all hands in Berlin on Saturday night when the crowds read the speech by the light of the street lamps was that the means to peace has arrived. The newspaper, however, is not hopeful in that regard.

The Cologne Gazette, foreshadowing the rejection of the offer, says "after such a humiliation we shall again reply with our militarism."

The Austrian Press emphasise their readiness to accept President Wilson's 14 points as the basis of negotiations and portray President Wilson as possessing principles while the Entente is hide-bound to a policy of might.

No Reply To Austria

Washington, October 8.—It is officially announced that no answer to the Austrian peace proposals is contemplated at present.

Unfavorable Reply Predicted

London, October 8.—The newspapers revert to the German peace offer. They state that the reply of the Allies may be described as a unanimous negative. They anticipate that President Wilson will give the note a reasoned reply but state that the unanimity of the American press in denouncing the proposal indicates the line President Wilson will take.

The descriptions of correspondents in France of the looting and burning of towns and villages and the destruction of churches by the retreating Germans are featured in the editorials as being unlikely to make President Wilson modify his terms of surrender and they are made the text for demands for the fullest reparation and indemnity both to Belgium and France.

The Morning Post suggests that the indemnity shall include the handing over to the Allies of the merchant ships which Germany is building.

The Daily Express counsels the stoppage of raw materials to Germany until all accounts have been settled.

Mr. Gompers Distrustful

Rome, October 8.—The newspapers generally distrust the German offer of peace and oppose an armistice.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, American labor leader, who is visiting here, says that the German proposal is a trick to weaken the solidarity of the Allied democracies. The security of labor and of nations demands the surrender of the Central Powers and the smashing of their military machine.

New Outrage In Belgium

London, October 8.—Reuter's agency learns that the Belgium Government is considering, with its Allies, what measures should be taken with regard to the systematic pillage and destruction wrought by the enemy.

At the very moment Prince Max of Baden was proclaiming his determination to work for the deliverance of humanity the Belgium Government learned that all male civilians between 15 and 45 years of age living between the coast of Flanders and Bruges had been dragged from their homes and forced to work for military purposes.

British Aviators Dress Up Their Mascot

R.A.F. MASCOT. *British Official Photo*

A Kiltie member of the Royal Air Force holding up the squadron's mascot, who is wearing the new regulation cap. The British Tommy and the American soldier in France are extremely fond of pets. Every company, regiment, and even division can produce its mascots, which range from a tomcat to a wild bear.

Montenegrins Taking Up Arms Against Austrians

Teutons Pounded On Every Side In Balkans, Position In Albania Precarious

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A London press despatch said fighting of a fierce nature is proceeding at Podilice Pass between the Servian and Austrian troops who are barring the road to Nish. The Servians have captured Djep Ridge on the Morovia river between Vrange and Lercova. The prisoners taken number two thousand, including a large number of Germans.

The Montenegrins, including their women, are taking up arms against the Austrians.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—The Evening News states that the Montenegrins have risen against the Austrians and a large number of well-armed Montenegrins hold the mountains, making the position of the Austrians in Albania more precarious.

The Austrian official communique reports:

We have withdrawn our covering troops on the old Servian frontier towards Leskavatz.

Austrians Fleeing Toward Nish

Paris, October 7.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

The Austrian forces from the Italian front, who were defeated on the 5th near Vrania, are falling back in disorder towards Nish, having abandoned 1,500 prisoners and 12 guns, including six of heavy caliber, which have fallen into the hands of the Franco-Servians, who are pursuing the enemy in the direction of Leskavatz.

Further west a strong detachment of German troops, which were retiring, was overtaken and dispersed by the French, who captured Katchanik station and also a number of convoys and a complete train in the course of the fighting and took 100 prisoners.

In Albania the Allies continue to advance beyond Dibra. A strong detachment of the enemy on the El Basan Road was driven back towards the heights of Vulcan, to the northwest of the confluence of the Devoli and Langaitza.

65,000 Bulgarians Prisoners

London, October 8.—A message from Salonika states that in addition to the prisoners already reported as captured in the victorious offensive in Macedonia 65,000 Bulgarian troops west of Uskub have now surrendered to the Allies in accordance with the clause in the military convention providing for the capitulation of Bulgarian units westwards of Uskub when the armistice was signed.

(French Wireless)

Lyons direct, October 9.—A message from Salonika states that in addition to the thousands of prisoners already made in their victorious offensive in Macedonia, the Allies have received the surrender of 65,000 Bulgarians in conformity with the stipulations of the Military Convention that all the Bulgarian troops west of Uskub were to give themselves up as prisoners of war.

Yankee Soldier Assisting A Wounded Tommy

YANKEE ASSISTING WOUNDED TOMMY. *©Committee on Public Information, Supplied by I.N.S.*

An American soldier assisting a wounded Tommy to a first aid station behind the lines in France.

ALLIES PENETRATE WHOLE ENEMY LINE; CAMBRAI OCCUPIED

British, French And Americans Sweep Forward Over Hindenburg Line

PUSH MILES AHEAD

French Advance Five Miles East And South Of St. Quentin

13,000 PRISONERS

Gain Made In Champagne And On Meuse By Americans

THE BATTLE IN BRIEF

Three offensives on the West Front on one day—on the Hindenburg Line, in Champagne and on both sides of the Meuse—have speeded the German retreat.

Most important was that on the Hindenburg Line. The British have finally occupied Cambrai. Further south they advanced two miles, making toward the road centers of Busigny and Bohain, capturing eight thousand prisoners.

North, South and East of St. Quentin the Allied blow has been so effective a general retreat has been forced and the French alone have progressed five miles. They have taken Fonsomme, Fontaine Notre Dame and Marcy. Still further south the French have occupied Meziere-sur-Oise, on the north bank of that river, also a gain of about five miles. Here they have taken two thousand prisoners.

In the Champagne French and Americans pushed three miles north of the Arnes. On both sides of the Meuse they have also advanced, making 3,000 prisoners in a day. They have taken the villages of Consenvoye, Brabant and Baumont. The Americans took Cornay, further west.

(French Wireless)

Lyons direct, October 9.—Three offensives, all of which have been crowned with full success, took place simultaneously on Tuesday on a front of about a hundred kilometers between Cambrai and St. Quentin, in Champagne and on both banks of the Meuse.

Between Cambrai and St. Quentin the 3rd and 4th British armies in conjunction with the French army under General Debeney progressed to a depth of five kilometers on a front of forty kilometers. Cambrai fell into the hands of the British troops on Wednesday. They continued their advance towards Busigny and Bohain, both centers of roads and railways of great importance. Several thousand prisoners have been captured in this region as well as a great quantity of material.

Big Gain In Champagne

In Champagne the French and American troops under General Gouraud again made progress north of the River Arnes and reached the outskirts of Couroy and Machault.

On the other side of the Argonne the Americans reached the heights of Cornay.

On the east of the Meuse the French and Americans have also extended their action. The front on which the enemy was driven back from Verdun in 1917 extending from Samogneux to the Bois-des-Fosses has been carried a distance of 2,500 meters further north. It runs now through the village of Consenvoye and the northern part of Bois-des-Caures. More than 3,000 prisoners have been captured on this front while the advance made here re-established our front on the positions we held before the opening of the battle of Verdun on February 21, 1916.

Foe Retreats At St. Quentin

Lyons direct, October 10, 3 a.m.—The French communique issued at eleven o'clock last night reports:

The French and English forces

Hsu Takes Office As New President

His First Mandate Is To Accept Tuan Chi-jui's Resignation

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, October 10.—Hsu Shih-chang was inaugurated President of China in succession to Feng Kuo-chang this morning. Following the ceremony, the new President received the congratulations of the members of Diplomatic Corps. Sir John Jordan made the speech on behalf of the corps and Mr. Hsu responded.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui's resignation was accepted by the first Presidential Mandate issued after the inauguration of President Hsu Shih-chang. The mandate appointed Mr. Chien Nung-hsun, Minister of the Interior, Acting Premier.

CAPT. DOLLAR POINTS TO TRADE FIELD IN CHINA

Americans Must Pay More Attention To Foreign Commerce, He Says

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Los Angeles, Cal., October 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Captain Robert Dollar addressed the fifth annual convention of the Port Authorities' Pacific Coast Association which is meeting here. He said: "The thing I would like to impress on your minds is the necessity for going after foreign trade." He pointed to China as an especially fertile field for development.

SWISS BALLOON BURNED BY GERMAN AEROPLANE

Berlin Minister Immediately Visits President Of Republic And Apologises

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Geneva, October 8.—A German aeroplane attacked and set fire to a Swiss captive balloon on the frontier at midnight. A Swiss observer was burned to death.

The German Minister visited the President of the Swiss Republic today, apologised for the burning of the balloon and promised an immediate enquiry.

FIRE ON S.S. KWANGTAH SENDS HER BACK TO PORT

China Merchants' Ship Bound For Hongkong Puts Back From Woosung

Fire in a coal bunker of the China Merchants' steamer Kwangtah, which started from here yesterday for Hongkong, forced the vessel to put back into port last evening. It is stated that the outbreak was well confined and there was no excitement on board.

The Kwangtah left at 2 p.m. yesterday and proceeded only as far as Woosung when the fire was discovered. After surveying the situation Captain Stewart decided it would be best to put back and the ship reached the wharf at about 6 p.m. It is expected that she will be able to proceed on her trip today.

There were few foreign passengers aboard the vessel.

SMYRNA TO ESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH ALLIES

Governor Denounced By Germans Sends Delegates To Negotiate With Entente

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, October 8.—The Governor of Smyrna, whom the Germans recently denounced as favoring the Entente, has sent delegates to Athens to enter into contact with the Allies.

British Occupation Extended In Syria

Towns Thirty Miles Northwest Of Damascus Entered By Cavalry Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—An official despatch from British headquarters in Syria reports:

Our cavalry on the 6th occupied Zahle and Rayak, respectively thirty miles northwest of Damascus. We captured a considerable quantity of rolling stock, ammunition and engineers' stores.

The enemy has evacuated Beyrout and retired northwards.

We have occupied Saida without opposition. The inhabitants welcomed us.

Alien Enemies Prove Harmless At Home

Not A Single Fire Or Explosion Traced To Them This Year

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, October 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—John Lord O'Brian, Special Assistant Attorney-General assigned to investigate the work of enemy aliens, in a speech before the New York Bar Association, said thus far this year there has not been a single fire or explosion traced to enemy aliens. This opinion is shared by the Department of Justice and the National Fire Insurance Association.

Germans Use Women As Stokers On Ships

Fifteen In Crew Of Steamer Docking At Swedish Port

(French Wireless)

Lyons direct, October 9.—A message from Stockholm states that a large German steamer recently arrived in Sweden. The fifteen stokers on board were women.

Geddes To Take Part In Naval Conference

Sir Eric Is Received By President Wilson On Arrival In Washington

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 8.—President Wilson received Sir Eric Geddes today. The latter will participate in important conferences concerning the naval program of the Allies.

Holiday Is Off Day In Loan Campaign

Some Workers Busy, However, And Good Showing Is Expected Today

With the banks all closed and a large part of the business community on holiday yesterday something of a holiday was also observed in the Liberty Loan campaign. The Loan headquarters were open, however, and a number of committeemen were busy lining up subscriptions which are expected to make a noticeable increase in the showing for today.

117 LOST IN SINKING OF AMERICAN STEAMER

Tampa Went Down Off Coast Of England On September 26

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 8.—The United States steamer Tampa was sunk off the English coast on September 26 while employed on convoy duty. All, on board, namely, ten officers and 107 men, were drowned.

NEARLY 200 DROWNED IN SINKING OF BURUTU

Nearly All Passengers On Elder Dempster Liner Asleep When Collision Occurs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 7.—It is now feared that over 150 lives have been lost owing to the sinking of the Elder Dempster liner Burutu, which was inward bound from West Africa with many passengers on board. The vessel sank in ten minutes.

London, October 8.—It is now feared that 170 to 200 deaths have been caused owing to the sinking of the Elder Dempster steamer Burutu, [illegible] collided at midnight when most of the passengers on board were asleep. Only one boat was successfully launched.

SEATTLE TRADE MISSION TO JAPAN IS POSTPONED

War Responsibilities Make It Impossible For Business Men To Come

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Seattle, October 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—War responsibilities have caused Seattle business men who planned a commercial mission to Japan to postpone the visit until conditions improve.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

San Sebastian, October 8.—The Spanish Government has resigned.

FLYER GARROS MISSING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 8.—Garros, the famous airman, is missing.

PRO-ALLY IS APPOINTED TURKISH GRAND VIZIER

Enver Pasha And Talaat Pasha, Pro-German Leaders Of Government, Resign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 9.—Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha, the leaders of the pro-German Turkish Government, have resigned and Tewfik Pasha, who was formerly Ambassador in London and who favors the Entente, has been appointed Grand Vizier.

London, October 8.—The Berne correspondent of the Daily News understands that the Turkish Cabinet has fallen.

September Output In American Shipyards Sets World Record

Tonnage Of 362,635 Launched And 363,635 Delivered Last Month

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—American shipping yards established another world's record in September. Seventy-four vessels with a deadweight tonnage of 362,635 were launched. The Shipping Board also received one vessel of 6,690 tons on a contract awarded to Japanese yards.

The September delivery of vessels exceeded the previous high mark set by American yards in August by 30,017 tons. The deliveries included 45 steel vessels with a tonnage of 259,970 tons and 29 wooden vessels of a tonnage of 102,665.

VON TISCHLER NAMED TO VON CAPELLE'S POST

Former Head Of German Submarine Department Becomes Secretary Of Navy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 8.—An official message from Berlin states that Vice-Admiral von Mann Edler von Tischler has been appointed Secretary of the Navy, succeeding to Admiral von Capelle, while Captain Loeblein succeeds Vice-Admiral von Tischler as head of the U-boat department.

The Weather

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 69.6 and the minimum 55.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 76.8 and 54.8.

north, south and east of St. Quentin have forced the Germans to make a general retreat in that region. Today our 1st Army pursued the enemy rearguards between the Somme and the Oise and took a large number of prisoners.

To the east of the railway between Cambrai and St. Quentin we have taken Beautroux Wood. More to the south we have passed Fonsomme, reached Fontaine-Notre-Dame and taken Maroy.

On the north bank of the Oise we have occupied Mezieres-sur-Oise. Our advance amounts to nearly eight kilometers east of St. Quentin. So far we have taken 2,000 prisoners, many cannon and a number of machine-guns.

North of the River Arnes we repulsed a violent counter-attack made by the Germans.

SUCCESS NORTH OF SCARPE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 7.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

A successful operation advanced our line four miles on a front northward of the Scarpe. We captured Blache St. Vaast and Oppy, over 100 prisoners and a number of machine-guns.

We made progress in patrol fighting northward of Epinoy and northward of Aubencheul-aux-Bois.

Aviation.—We dropped over seven tons of bombs behind the enemy's lines.

The German aircraft was inactive. We destroyed one balloon. Five British aeroplanes are missing.

Our night flying machines dropped 16½ tons of bombs, obtaining many direct hits on railways.

Prisoners On Hindenburg Line

London, October 8.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

The British and American troops took 230 prisoners in sucessful local operations on Monday in the neighborhoods of Montbrehain and Beaurevoir.

The British and American forces attacked between St. Quentin and Cambrai this morning and are making satisfactory progress despite the fact that heavy rain has fallen since last night.

Aviation.—We dropped thirteen tons of bombs on different targets. We attacked an aerodrome and railway near Lille from a low altitude with bombs and machine-gun fire.

The enemy aircraft was active in the northern sector but otherwise was inactive.

We destroyed nine aeroplanes and drove down one out of control. Four British machines are missing.

Two British machines reported missing yesterday have now been located.

Flying during the night was impossible.

German Official Reports

The German official communique issued this evening reports:

There has been fresh and heavy fighting between Cambrai and St. Quentin, in Champagne and on the Meuse.

We repulsed the enemy south of Cambrai and north of St. Quentin.

The enemy gained ground in the center of the battlefront. At this point we are fighting westward of Bohain along the roads from Bohain to Cambrai and St. Quentin.

A German official communique reports:

Northward of the Scarpe the British obtained a footing in Neuvireuil.

The Americans renewed their attempt to break through on both sides of the Aire but were frustrated. They temporarily obtained a footing on a height northward of Chatel, but were ejected.

British But Eight Miles Westward Of Le Cateau

London, October 9.—A significant development is apparently at hand owing to the new advance on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front. We are now only two miles from Busigny and eight from Le Cateau. Another slight advance would give us command to the valley of the Oise and would compel the enemy to evacuate the St. Gobain Massif and also Laon, which is in flames.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

The 3rd and 4th Armies resumed the attack this morning and are making rapid progress everywhere. We have entered Cambrai.

We took 8,000 prisoners yesterday.

Paris, October 7.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

Northeast of St. Quentin various local operations carried out for the purpose of improving our front had like results.

Over 700 prisoners have been captured during the past 24 hours.

Hard Fighting On Suippe

The resistance of the enemy has not slackened on the Suippe-Arnes front. A violent counter-attack in the valley of the Arnes temporarily recaptured the village of St. Etienne, which we brilliantly recaptured shortly afterwards, taking 100 prisoners.

Further west, after a desperate fight, we captured the fortified system defending the southern approaches of Isles-sur-Suippe, reached St. Etienne-sur-Suippe and forced the passage of the river in two places in the region of Aumenancourt-le-Petit.

Finally, on the left, we captured Berry-au-Bac.

Bad weather yesterday stopped bombing by our aircraft. Nevertheless nine enemy aeroplanes were felled as the result of fights in the air.

Paris, October 8.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

The artillery duel north of St. Quentin continued during the night.

On the Suippe front we reached the outskirts of Conde, penetrated Isles-sur-Suippe and captured Bazancourt, despite very violent enemy counter-attacks which were all in vain.

Germans Resist Desperately

London, October 8.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports yesterday evening:

The Germans turned at bay north of the Suippe, desperately counter-attacked all day long to prevent the French crossing the river. Their attack on the Aisne between Pontavert and Berry-au-Bac was conducted with big units on a front of two miles.

If the French establish themselves north of the Aisne in this region they immediately turn not only the German line of the Suippe but the next line of resistance on the river Retourne, hence the desperation displayed by the Germans. Nevertheless the French crossed the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac and advanced northwards.

The sudden stiffening of the German resistance may have been timed to coincide with the offer of peace or simply intended to prepare for the next stage of the retreat. Anyway our progress during the next few days will probably be slower.

Americans Drive Foe Back Near Verdum In Terrible Battle

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Pershing's communique of October 71

Our troops have driven the enemy out of Chateau Charleroy (?) and, overcoming a desperate resistance, seized a commanding height west of the Aire. On other sectors there was nothing important to report.

General Pershing's communique of October 8 said: American and French troops were steadily driving the enemy from the scene after a desperate struggle near Verdun. In an advance on both sides of the Meuse, they captured more than three thousand prisoners in one day.

They captured Gornada against stubborn fighting and continued to advance in Argonne forest.

A press despatch from the American Army at Verdun said the Americans drove forward on the east side of the Meuse and occupied Charney.

Co-operating with the French, they captured the villages of Connenvoye, Brabant and Baumont.

In Hindenburg Line

A press despatch from St. Quentin said the Anglo-American armies, heavily fighting throughout the fight in the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, continued to progress. The defeated enemy was almost smothered under the deluge of British steel explosives. The American troops captured two complete field batteries and one heavy battery.

The British have captured Cambrai.

Americans Now Facing Strongest Resistance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 8.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters wiring at noon yesterday, reports:

There has been little movement on our front during the past 24 hours.

Our right has advanced slightly and our center remains unchanged. Here we are up against the Kriemhilde defenses. This is the first experience of the Americans of a really organized resistance.

There are circumstantial reports that the enemy is moving troops and wagons northwards but he leaves enough men to hold us in front of his prepared positions. His machine-guns are said to be only 15 feet apart while he seems to have a considerable reserve of artillery, the position of which has not yet been disclosed.

On the other hand the burning villages contradict the evidence of a permanent occupation and it seems likely that we are being held up long enough for the enemy to retire from the big pocket north of

CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY VARIOUSLY OBSERVED

Receptions At Bureau of Foreign Affairs And At General Lu's Yamen

Shanghai observed appropriately yesterday China's National Holiday in commemoration of the establishment of the Republic seven years ago and the inauguration of Mr. Hsu Shih-chang as President of China. The rainbow-colored flag was profusely displayed in the main thoroughfares amidst electric displays of the two Chinese characters, Kuo Ching, meaning national celebration, and buntings, lanterns, evergreens and other decorations. A huge lantern procession in the City in which over a thousand school children participated was the principal affair of the day. The Chinese warships in port and Woosung dressed ship.

The only official function in the Settlements was held at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, where Mr. Ivan Chen, the Commissioner, assisted by his two secretaries, Messrs. S. K. Chen and N. T. Yang, received in the morning members of the Allied and neutral consulates. The Chinese Company, S.V.C., marched in a body to the Bureau at about 10 o'clock and was inspected by Mr. Chen, who made an appropriate address on the good service rendered by the Chinese volunteers and their Allies in Europe in the great war.

At the Arsenal General Lu Yung-hsian held a reception for all the military, civil, police and judicial officers of the city. After making three bows to the national flag, the officers paid their respects to the general and partook of a tiffin at the Yamen.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce on North Honan Road sent a telegram to President Hsu Shih-chang, offering the congratulations of the community to the new Chief Executive upon his inauguration. In the evening members of the board of directors held a banquet in the hall. The buildings were profusely decorated with lanterns.

The children from schools in Nantao and Chapei as well as a number of schools from the Settlements gathered at the Public Recreation Grounds outside the West Gate at 9 o'clock in the morning. More than a thousand students were present. They began their program by bowing three times to the National flag and gave three cheers for the Republic. The day was spent in athletic sports. A large number of boy scouts were present and went through several snappy performances.

In the afternoon the Chinese fire brigades of Nantao and Chapei held a parade through the streets of the City. More than 30 engines, hose-trucks and ladder-trucks participated. The procession was intercepted with bands and artistic paper-works representing theatrical scenes, animals and birds.

Year's Whale Kill Breaks All Records

(American Wireless To Reuter)

A Pacific Port, October 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Whalers said all records since the big season of 1911 have been broken by the big whale kills of this year. Since the beginning of the season nearly a thousand have been killed.

SOLDIERS AND BANDITS BATTLE IN ANHUI CITY

Troops Frighten Brigands Off But Are Afraid To Pursue Them

China Press Correspondence

Nanhsuchow, Anhui, October 8.—Ten bandits killed and eight local soldiers wounded and one dead, is the result of a battle yesterday lasting from 10 a.m. till dark.

For several weeks past several hundred of Lung Chi-kwan's newly enlisted soldiers (formerly robbers), have camped near the railroad station here. The citizens have feared that these men would loot the city ever since they heard of other divisions of Lung Chi-kwan's men causing the trouble at Tsinan on the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad. Lung's men have been dressing as civilians and have been spending money very freely seeming to have plenty of it. The natives naturally feared the time when these men would have spent all their money and would then start carrying off people for ransom.

The real combat started with the arrival of an additional one hundred bandits the night before. The next morning the magistrate asked seven of the bandit leaders to the yamen to drink wine. When they arrived he asked them to give up their arms and ammunition. They refused, and became impolite, whereupon one of the seven was stabbed and the others captured and executed. Several other bandits were caught inside the city.

The shooting began in the East Suburb and people on the streets hurried home and shut all doors. Shops were closed and nobody was to be seen on the streets. The four gates of the city were also closed and the city put under martial law. The shooting did not amount to much at first, but later as the battle progressed and more of the local soldiers found their way to the scene of action, the popping of the many guns assured us that a real fight was in progress. In about three hours the local soldiers added a cannon to their defense and shot it off every four or five minutes. About the same time a few of the wounded soldiers came to the compound to be doctored.

With the wounded soldiers came the report that the bandits had retreated to the East Suburb and that the local soldiers had surrounded them. Later on in the afternoon smoke from burning buildings could be seen. The native population also turned out on the wall to take a look in the direction of the fighting. Bullets whizzed over the city so frequently that most people did not care to stay on the wall very long. Our compound received its share of the stray bullets and we had the experience of hearing them whizz by.

The fighting continued until dark, when the popping of guns and the booming of the cannon ceased. A little later we heard the victorious song of the local soldiers, and they certainly sang it with the zest of conquerors.

This morning upon visiting the scene of action, I learned that ten of the bandits had been killed; most of these could be seen lying around unburied. The rest had escaped to the East country. About fifty "glen" of thatched houses were burned. Stray bullets killed at least one civilian within the city and wounded another. Dr. MacFadyen of Hsuchowfu came down to attend the wounded.

News has come in tonight that the bandits robbed the first village three miles to the East of the city while retreating, thus indicating that they had no fear of the local soldiers following them up. They also robbed villages twenty and thirty li to the East.

The most marvelous thing about the whole affair is that with all the shooting (and there were volleys and volleys of it) so few persons, either bandits, soldiers or civilians were killed or wounded. From all accounts the local soldiers kept at a safe distance when shooting. The local soldiers greatly outnumbered the bandits, of which there were about three hundred according to some reports and one hundred according to others. The local soldiers should have been able to capture the bandits, since they had every advantage in the battle. The only credit due them is that they did succeed in frightening the bandits away.

Williams To Direct Magazine In Japan

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Columbia, Mo., October 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, will soon go to Japan and Russia. At Tokio he will direct the editorial organization and establish the Trans Pacific-Atlantic, a magazine devoted to finance and economics.

Residences For Sale

Newly built modern houses for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

LAND FOR SALE

In all parts of settlement suitable for MILLS, FACTORIES, RESIDENCES.

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We have for sale residential property, very attractive for investors.

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KALGAN TO URGA ON DUNLOPS

"We are pleased to inform you that we fitted two sets "of Dunlop oversize tyres to two of our cars, and although "these cars have made a round trip to Urga under very hard "conditions, the tyres still retain the original air pressure "which is a very high recommendation for them, as the "roads are very bad. No other make of tyre hitherto used "by us has been able to stand up to this test, and we "do not besitate to say we find the Dunlop the best tyre "on the market."

The foregoing is an extract from a letter from one of the multitude of satisfied users of Dunlop Tyres.

The more difficult the test, the more gratifying the result of Dunlops over other makes ! !

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FLAGS ARE PRESENTED TO CHINESE COLLEGE

American University Club Gives Emblems Of Two Republics To Fuh Tan

In the presence of 500 students and several hundred guests Mr. Julean Arnold yesterday morning presented two flags—the five barred emblem of China and the Stars and Stripes of the United States—to Fuh Tan University in behalf of the American University Club.

The ceremony was presided over by Mr. C. C. Nieh and was followed by a military review and Boy Scouts' exhibition. Mr. Nieh spoke in highly complimentary terms of America's firm friendship for China and following Mr. Arnold's speech of presentation and the acceptance of the flags by Dr. Lee, president of the college, those present saluted the flag and the students and Scouts marched in review.

Mr. Arnold spoke of the appropriateness of the date—the birthday of the Chinese Republic—for making such a presentation and recounted the ideals for which the American flag stood.

"It is because we know that the people of China possess the same ideals in their relations with the world as those which our country holds that our University Club rejoices in this opportunity today of presenting to your college the flags of the two great sister Pacific Republics," he said. "Our faith in the Chinese people tells us that the Flag of the Five Peoples, the Rainbow Flag as we may call it, the flag of hope for the future, will be one with our Star Spangled emblem in the preservation of the peace of the great Pacific regions upon which our two Republics border.

"Americans rejoice in the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of this the most populous and the greatest in size of all Republics. We know that with the ideals of a republican government ever before you, you cannot do otherwise than achieve a place of honor and glory among the family of nations.

"But in order to be a republic in reality China must have an educated public opinion. If her flag is to mean anything to her people and to the world at large education must teach her sons and daughters its true significance and its true place. The loyalty of despotism is the loyalty of ignorance. Despotic governments fear the truth and the light and when they must give education to their people they are very zealous in their efforts to prescribe the education and to keep away thoughts and ideas which they may consider dangerous to their power.

"You sons and daughters of China who have the good fortune to have the blessings of a modern education, a great duty, a great responsibility, a great privilege rests upon you, each and every one of you."

ALLIED WOMEN START EXCHANGE IN CHEFOO

Six Nationalities Represented In Enterprise Soon To Be Opened

China Press Correspondence

Chefoo, October 5.—At noon Friday, October 4, at a meeting held in the Chefoo Club Annex the Chefoo Allied Women's Exchange was formally organized. Mrs. Sugden, wife of the Commissioner of Customs, Chefoo, was elected Managing Director, and Mrs. L. H. Smith was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

An Honorary Advisory Committee was elected consisting of Mrs. Maynard, wife of the American Consul and Senior Consul; Mrs. King, wife of the British Consul; Mrs. Mouliloukine, wife of the Russian Vice-Consul; Mrs. Mashiko, wife of the Japanese Acting Consul; Mrs. Wu, wife of the T'aotyin and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; and Mrs. Kraeutler, wife of the Manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, representing respectively the following Allied communities in Chefoo: The United States of America, Great Britain, Russia, Japan, China and France.

Details of the working plans are being perfected, and in the near future the Exchange will be formally opened.

APPLE CROP IN U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Department of Agriculture estimates this year's commercial apple crop at 24,400,000 barrels. Last year's crop was 22,519,000 barrels.

BOLSHEVIKI RETREATING IN WESTERN SIBERIA

On Eastern Part Of Long Front Situation Is Unchanged

Reuter's Pacific Service

Harbin, October 9.—In connection with the agreement between General Horvath and M. Vologodsky, the Premier of the Omsk Government, General Galda has appointed Colonel Cadletz, former Commandant at Harbin, as Chief of one of the Czech regiments on the Samara front.

According to a telegram from Omsk the situation at the front is as follows:

On the eastern front there has been no change.

On the western front in the region of Verhotursk our detachments have captured a line of villages and reached the river Taguila. The enemy is in full retreat. In the region of Turinsk the enemy has been driven back from the mouth of the river Taguila and our operation is developing successfully.

In the direction of Nijni-Saldinsk after a desperate struggle we captured the mill of the same name and our cavalry is pursuing the retreating enemy while our vanguards are approaching the mill of Verhne-Saldinsk.

On the Orenburg front in the direction of Tashkent, near Siding 33, strong detachments of enemy cavalry have been observed advancing on the station at Iaisan.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

A Pacific Port, October 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Prince Fushimi, a member of the Japanese Royal family, has arrived here on a special mission to the United States. He is accompanied by Marquis Maeda, Viscount Matsudiara, Admiral Agqui (?), General Shiba, Commanders Rango and Yamagato.

San Francisco, October 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Consul-General Amekichi Ohta of Japan and Dr. E. Miyaota, one of the foremost lawyers of Japan, will be the guests of honor Monday evening at a banquet of the Japanese Society of America. The Society is an organisation composed of leading American and Japanese business men and bankers here. It proposes to foster good feeling between the people of the Pacific slope and those of the Orient.

SWEDEN ACCEPTS ALLIED SUPREMACY

Trade Agreement Admits Germany Is Blockaded And Her Enemies Rule The Seas

ALLIES GET IRON AND PAPER

Nordvall Tells Of Turning Over Shipping And Ban On Exports To Teutons

Washington, August 22.—The Government of Sweden has finally bowed to the inevitable and recognised the supremacy of the Entente Powers upon the high seas as well as the pressure of the blockade against Germany. After months of negotiations the Stockholm Government has entered into an agreement with Great Britain, France, and the United States under which these Governments agree to the rationing of Sweden in return for the observance of certain conditions, the use of 400,000 tons of Swedish shipping, and certain Swedish products, including rich Swedish iron ores.

The negotiations, the result of which were revealed first in the statement made in New York City today by Axel R. Nordvall, head of the Swedish Special Mission to the United States, have been thoroughly successful and it was ascertained tonight that officials of the State Department and of the War Trade Board, as well as of the present Swedish Government, are satisfied by the result. The United States now has rationing agreements with four of the principal European neutrals—Sweden, Norway, Spain, and Switzerland. There are no agreements yet with Holland and Denmark, but each of these neutrals has a commercial mission in the United States, and there is every reason to believe that they, too, will come into line.

Although there is naturally no official announcement to that effect, there is reason to believe that the negotiations have been facilitated somewhat by the success of Marshal Foch's campaigns against the German forces. The repulse of the Germans and the upsetting of the German plans has had a powerful influence on public opinion in neutral countries and especially in Spain, Sweden, and Holland.

In the earlier days of the war the Swedish Government, the Conservatives then being in power, could not be accused of having any pro-Entente sentiments. A new Liberal Government took the place of the former Swedish Government as a result of the elections held last Fall, and this new Government was willing to enter into negotiations with the Entente Powers. The agreement with Sweden is not, strictly speaking, a Swedish-American agreement. The original agreement, was between Great Britain, France, and Sweden, and was signed at London. After the lapse of about a month the Swedish Government ratified that treaty.

Allied Supremacy Accepted

Meanwhile, negotiations proceeded in Washington between the Swedish commercial mission, headed by Mr. Nordvall, and members of the War Trade Board, of which Vance McCormick is Chairman. Last week an accord was reached and the United States has become a party to the treaty between Great Britain, France, and Sweden. This has been secured through this Government adhering to the agreement. For a long time the Swedish Government was unwilling to accept Allied supremacy, or to admit that they rule the seas and have blockaded Germany. The agreement now in force is, as pointed out by Mr. Nordvall in New York today, a virtual acceptance of that fact.

The negotiation of the agreement has produced a fine feeling on both sides, and the changed attitude of the Swedish Government is disclosed in the brief announcement that came from Stockholm yesterday that the Stockholm Government, at the request of American Minister Morris, had brought about action in the matter of the pro-German Swedish paper Aftonblatt for its attacks on President Wilson.

The text of the agreement between Great Britain, France, the United States and Sweden has not been made public, but it is permissible to sketch its most important provisions. It is essentially a rationing agreement, similar in general respects to the agreements was Switzerland, Spain, and Norway. The President has all along, it was learned tonight, taken the ground that the Entente Powers were under an obligation during the blockade to see that the neutral nations of Europe do not starve. He has been willing to enter into these agreements with them provided they would act in good faith toward the Allies in the matter of reciprocal concessions and lay their cards on the table. Some of these neutrals, notably Sweden, were reluctant to furnish the statistical matter called for by the United States Government, and it was not until the Swedish Government supplied this information that the agreement was reached.

Under the agreement Great Britain, France, and the United States will undertake to enable Sweden to obtain a general ration for her people —to keep them from starvation. This general ration is to include the furnishing of grain, other foodstuffs, coffee, tea, spices, fertilizers, nitrates and phosphates, metals, copper, and rubber. The quantities of the articles specifically mentioned in the rationing are fixed. Other articles, such as can be spared will be granted, but not in fixed amounts.

On her part, Sweden agrees that none of the articles received from the Entente Powers are to be allowed to find their way out of Sweden into

(Continued on Page 4)

"I THINK THEM SPLENDID FOR CHILDREN."

A MOTHER'S PRAISE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

For the sickly new-born babe or growing child Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's medicine, are a blessing. They are guaranteed entirely free from opiates and absolutely harmless, and are a remedy for teething troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, colic, indigestion, simple fever and worms. They promote calm natural sleep, good appetite, natural development and teething without tears.

Concerning them Mrs. Arthur Sheasly, of Adanac, Saskatchewan, Canada, writes:—"I have tried Baby's Own Tablets and think them splendid for children of all ages."

Sold by medicine dealers, also, post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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News Brevities

Severely wounded and gassed, Lieutenant E. H. McMichael, of the London Yeomanry and Messrs. Fraser and Co., was admitted to hospital at Wimereux on October 5, according to a telegram received at Shanghai from the War Office.

* * *

Japanese papers record the wedding of Robert W. Irwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Irwin of Tokio, to Miss F. Watanabe, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Wanatabe, retired surgeon of the Japanese army Wednesday in Tokio.

* * *

Sir Everard and Lady Fraser and Miss Fraser arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin yesterday.

Sweden Accepts Allied Supremacy

(Continued from Page 3)

Germany. It is also part of the agreement that articles cannot be sent out of Sweden into Germany if released through the use of the rationing articles that we may furnish. Aside from promising not to allow any of these things to go into Germany, the Swedish Government has agreed to limit her own exports to Germany. No foodstuffs whatever are to be sent from Sweden to Germany. Sweden also agrees to cut down the exportation of iron ore to Germany, and in return the United States and Great Britain are to buy high-grade Swedish iron ore.

On her part, Sweden is also to furnish us with tonnage. The amount of deadweight shipping thus obtained from Sweden will be 400,000 tons. The rest of Sweden's shipping is left at her own disposal and will be used to enable Sweden to "lift" the ration that we, England and France, are to furnish. The new agreement to which we have just become a party is a permanent one for the war period.

Terms Of The Agreement

Axel Robert Nordvall, head of the Swedish Government Commission to the United States, yesterday, in a statement to the public, made the first full announcement of the terms of the trade agreement, amounting virtually to a commerical treaty, signed on May 29 last between Sweden, the United States, and the Entente Allies. In this agreement Sweden, in consideration of shipments of foodstuffs and essential raw materials, guaranteed to her by the United States and Great Britain, agrees in return to turn over to the Allies 400,000 tons deadweight of shipping, to divert to the Allies a large proportion of her exports of iron ore and other materials hitherto almost entirely taken by Germany, and to lay an embargo on exports so as to insure that none of the foodstuffs or raw material received by her shall result in any export or re-export to Germany.

Mr. Nordvall's headquarters will be in Washinton, but the commission of which he is the head, which will have general supervisory powers over exports to Sweden from the United States, will maintain permanent offices in New York for the benefit of exporters, instructing them as to the forms required for export licenses from this country and import licenses into Sweden. Mr. Nordvall's statement was given out from the New York Produce Exchange, where he held a conference yesterday morning with representatives of leading firms interested in Swedish trade. It reads:

In May, 1917, almost immediately after the United States had entered the war, the Swedish Government sent a commission to this country to try to make some arrangement with this Government by which it would be possible to obtain the import to Sweden of certain essentials—food as well as raw materials. When the Swedish Commission arrived last year the United States was just building up its huge war organisation. The Food Administration and the War Trade Board were being formed, and before it was possible for the United States to decide what could be spared to the neutral countries it had to make sure what its own supplies were, the possibilities for the domestic consumption as well as for the consumption of the Allies. We all remember how dark the prospects were after the first estimate of resources had been made. It then seemed impossible to spare anthing in the form of food for the neutrals; but, thanks to the marvelous responses which the American people made to Herbert Hoover's demand for greater economy in foodstuffs, it became possible for the War Trade Board to open negotiations with the neutral countries with a view to providing them with much needed foodstuffs and raw material in limited quantities.

Such negotiations were also started in Washington with the Swedish Commission, of which Axel Robert Nordvall a member, but these negotiations were in the later part of last year transferred to London, where an Inter-Allied Committee carried on and brought to a successful conclusion negotiations with a delegation from Sweden which Mr. Nordvall joined in the beginning of this year.

The agreement between the Swedish Government, the United States and the Associated Government was signed at the end of last May, and the long time it took to arrive at a point where full harmony between the signatories to the agreement existed may, to some degree, give an idea of the many complicated problems which had to be solved before an agreement could be reached, and only the honest and openly expressed desire of all parties involved to reach an understanding whereby a friendly intercourse between neutral Sweden and the Allied countries might exist in the future made it possible to arrive at a solution of the difficult problem.

It can be said of the agreement that it is fair to all parties and is a result of the give and take policy which is the only safe basis for an understanding which is meant to be more than a temporary one. Sweden has put at the disposal of the Allies all the ships she can possibly spare, and has only kept for herself enough tonnage—and scarcely that—to bring home the goods of which she is in greatest need. Swedish tonnage which is now chartered in the United States and Allied service amounts to 400,000 dead weight tons, of which 200,000 will be allowed to trade within and 200,000 outside the war zone.

Sweden has further guaranteed the Associated Governments a fair proportion of Sweden's entire iron ore export and the Executive Order of President Wilson dated the 29th of June, by which he appropriates $6,000,000, to be expended by the Secretary of Commerce in payment to the proper authorities of the Government of Great Britain of one-third part of the purchase price of 2,000,000 tons of Swedish iron ore, the purchase of which is provided for in the Agreement of May 29, 1918," shows that considerable qualities are involved.

Wood Pulp And Paper

Sweden has further undertaken to license the export to the Associated Governments of wood pulp, paper, iron, steel, etc., and has also agreed to grant to the Associated Governments suitable credit in Sweden for the purchase of Swedish goods during the continuance of the present unfavorable exchange on pounds sterling which exists in relation to the Swedish kronen and which, of course directly affects the dollar exchange.

Furthermore, Sweden has given satisfactory guarantees that no goods imported to Sweden from the United States or Allied countries or from others countries where the Associated Governments control shipping on account of their control over bunker fuels or for other reasons, will be exported to any country now at war with Associated Governments—neither will such imported goods release similar Swedish goods for such export. As a result of the agreement, Sweden has put an absolute embargo on the export of all kinds of foodstuffs whether of domestic or foreign origin and on a great many other commodities as well.

In exchange for these commodities, facilities, and guarantees, the associated Governments have undertaken to facilitate the successive import to Sweden of the following necessities in quantities which in view of the present world scarcity of such goods must be considered fair, viz., bread cereals, fodder, etc., to be purchased and shipped from Argentina or Australia; coal and coke from England; mineral oils and edible oils of various kinds; sugar; rubber and rubber goods; cotton and cotton goods; wool and woolen goods; textiles; hides, leather, and tanning material; coffee; cocoa; tobacco; copper; ferro-alloys, tin, tinplate, nitrate of soda, raw phosphates, sulphur, and other goods and materials necessary for Sweden's economic life.

Food From America

Of the above mentioned it is to be expected that the bread, cereals, wool, hides, coffee, nitrate of soda, etc., will be imported to Sweden from South America, and mineral oils, certain edible oils, rubber goods, cotton textiles, leather, raw phosphates, copper, and other metals, chemicals, dried fruit and canned fruit, canned and dried vegetable, syrups, certain products of wheat, corn, and oats, etc., will be allowed to go from the United States.

The signing of the treaty indicates the continuance of the friendship and goodwill between the United States and its Allies and Sweden.

The position of a neutral country like Sweden is difficult and delicate. This is realised by the United States, which has given every indication that it will not add to the embarrassments now confronting the neutrals, and has shown every disposition to aid and lighten their burdens.

Benjamin Franklin in 1783 signed the first treaty of friendship and commerce with Sweden. That treaty contained the first "most favored nation" clause, and the present treaty assures a continuance of the expressions of confidence and friendship expressed by Franklin and by the Swedish Government when the American Republic was just embarking on its career as an independent nation.

Discussing informally the points covered by his statement, Mr. Nordvall remarked that the agreement was practically a full acceptance by Sweden of the principle of the blockade and embargo for Germany, regarding which there has been so long controversy between Sweden and the Allies, inasmuch as it admits Allied control, through bunker licenses, of trade between Sweden and other neutral nations, such as Argentina, even in Swedish bottoms.

He also remarked that granting to England, France, and the United States a fair proportion of Swedish iron ore, and iron and steel exports represented a direct gain for the Allies, as for twenty-five years before the war Germany was practically Sweden's only customer for iron ore, and until now, even during the war, has maintained that position. But since the Allies wanted to buy part of the Swedish ore production, Sweden, as a neutral, was bound to give them a fair prooprtion.

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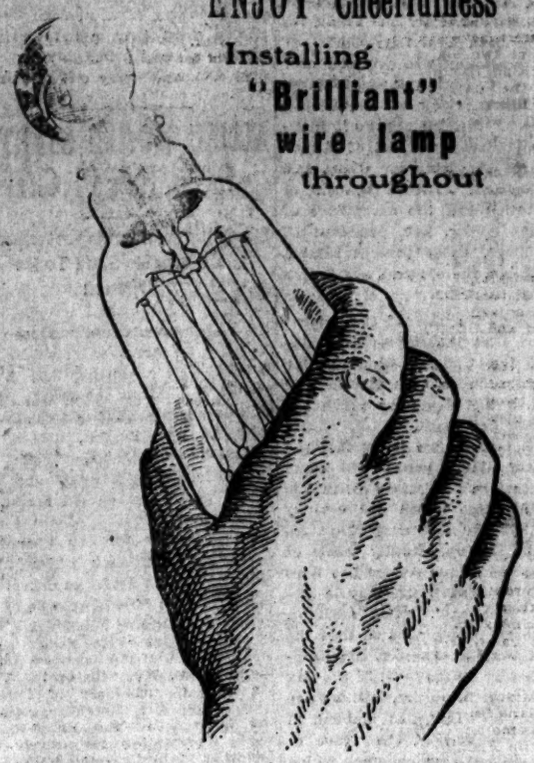

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THE MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR MASTERPIECE

"MOTHERS OF LIBERTY"

Thousands of American homes are confronted today with the problem that underlies the story of "Mothers of Liberty," hence the unusual interest that is being manifested this early in the screening of this picture. Although described as a big patriotic spectacle, "Mothers of Liberty" is a war drama only in the sense that the love story and military problem on which it is founded are based upon a development of the entry of the United States into the European war. The battle scenes incident to the recital, although majestic in their magnitude, are limited in number and flash by without giving the spectator the depressing sense of sitting through a war film.

SYNOPSIS OF

"MOTHERS OF LIBERTY"

Entry of the United States into the European war finds Mrs. Walker confronted by the same problem she met in the Spanish-American war twenty years ago, when she gave her husband to her country to return no more.

The enlistment of her youngest son troubles her heart, a distress that is relieved by pride. But that pride is crushed when she is convinced that her oldest son is a slacker.

The latter's sweetheart repudiates him and gives him a lesson in loyalty by going to France as a nurse, but Walker merely seeks forgetfulness in frivolities amid the safety of the metropolis. Even there, scornful, accusing eyes pursue him and he seeks the seclusion of his library to enjoy his coveted peace and comfort. But fate pursues him in the form of a book that comes to his hand relating to the Franco-Prussian struggle of nearly half a century ago, in which he finds a parallel that fills him with loathing for himself and makes clear the path of duty.

Slacker no more, Walker goes to "do his bit" and has the good fortune to fall wounded at a moment that he covers himself with glory and to awake later in a base hospital under the care of the girl who had scorned him as yellow. Surrounded by the dear ones who had been drawn into the vortex of war, the reconciliations and touches of love inevitable to such a situation brings the story to a pleasing close.

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USUAL CINEMA PRICES

Stiff Wind Bothers Ponies At Kiangwan Race Meeting

Breeze Hits Horses In Straightaw y And Times In A l Events Are Poor

A stiff wind from the west blowing up the straightaway made it impossible for the ponies even to approach records at the Kiangwan track yesterday, when the first day's racing of the 47th International Recreation Club gymkhana meeting was held. Although a poor attendance was recorded in the morning the stands were crowded after tiffin.

There were several great finishes and one or two big dividends. In the Bull Ring Handicap, the ninth race of the day, Mr. Isaac Ezra brought Black Jester home to a short-head win over Daintysand, with Mr. W. G. Crokam riding, the winning pony paying $71.20 and Daintysand paying $49.70 for the place. Capercailzie, Mr. William Hill up, was third, a length behind Daintysand.

Mr. E. S. B. Rowe rode Formosa Chief to a victory in the steeplechase, Carrickfergus and Isis getting the other money places. Messrs. N. W. Hickling and W. A. Brun rode the second and third ponies, respectively.

The first race of the morning, the Hopeful Plate, was one of the best. Mr. Rowe won on Standard Dahlia by a head over The Kangani, Mr. T. U. Yih up, and Unionist, with Mr. M O. Springfield riding, finished third a neck behind The Kangani.

The second race brought another great finish. As the ponies rounded into the stretch Mr. I. Ezra on Triumph was a bad fifth. He moved into third place about 150 yards from home with the race lying between Tyrant and The Dean. Triumph then cut loose and won by a length and a half and Mr. John Johnstone raced Tyrant to a neck victory over The Dean, Mr. Commons up.

Mr. Commons took a head second place on Sans Peur in the next race the Commemoration Stakes, beating King of the Didmiond, late Jack's Folly, for second money. Mr. C. R. Burkill won on Shenkoland.

In the afternoon Sir Lamerock was figured to win the Republican Cup but Mr. John Johnstone brought Silver Streak home to the first money.

Eleven ponies started the Public Holiday Selling Plate event and the race was the best of the afternoon. Mr. William Hill, on Poppy, won by a length over Runaway, Mr. T. U. Yih up. Runaway took the second place a neck ahead of Kowloon, Mr. M. O. Springfield up.

In the last race South Star, Mr. A. J. P. Heard riding, finished three lengths ahead of Matsukaze, Mr. T. U. Yih up. La Vesle, late Eight, was third, Mr. Springfield up.

1.—The Hopeful Plate.—Value $300. Second pony $100. Third pony $50. For non-winners of the 46th Gymkhana meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed third allowed 3 lbs., Unplaced allowed 5 lbs. Entrance $5.—One mile.

	lbs.
Mr. F. S. Gibbing's grey Standard Dahlia, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	164—1
„ Leaf's dun The Kangani, Mr. T. U. Yih	155—2
„ Hart's grey Unionist, Mr. M. O. Springfield	155—3

A head; ¾ length. Time—2:05 3/5.

Parimutuel—for win, $13.30; for place, $6.90, $11.00, $19.00.

Cash sweeps—First, 146; second, 220; third, 59. Unplaced numbers—65, 381, 382, 200, 170, 51, 252.

2.—The Speedy Plate.—Value $300. Second pony $100. Third pony $50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners up to five furlongs, since January 1, 1918, seven lbs. extra and two or more such races, ten lbs. extra. Maidens, allowed seven lbs. Entrance $5.—Five furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Ezra's grey Triumph, Mr. I. Ezra	152—1
„ Poh Sing's ches. Tyrant, Mr. J. Johnstone	155—2
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey The Dean, Mr. A. Commons	155—3

Also ran: House Boy (Mr. Grierson) and Little Ginger (Mr. Springfield.

Won by three lengths; three lengths.

Parimutuel—for win, $6.60; for place, $5.50, $7.40.

Cash sweeps—First, 551; second, 419; third, 192. Unplaced numbers—244 and 703.

7.—The Stewards' Plate.—Value $300. Second pony $100. Third pony $50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. A winner at this meeting seven lbs. extra. Maidens allowed five lbs. Entrance $5.—Three quarters of a mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Cloud's grey Sideway, Mr. H. F. Hu	152—1
„ Henry Morriss' dun Homefield, Mr. H. E. Morriss	158—2
„ Jedferino's grey Bixshoote, Mr. Springfield	155—3

Also ran: Grey Goose (Mr. W. Hill); Medina-Sidonia (Mr. E. S. B. Rowe) and Anglodane (Mr. S. Braad-Sorenson).

One length; one length. Time—1:33 4/5.

Parimutuel—for win, $30.10; for place, $8.10, $6.20, $10.70.

Cash sweeps—First, 330; second; 334; third, 569. Unplaced numbers—227, 410 and 473.

8.—The Public Holiday Selling Plate.—Value $400. Second pony $100. Third pony $50. For China ponies. Winner if entered to be sold for $200 weight for inches as per scale; to be sold for $100, allowed five lbs; to be sold for $50, allowed ten lbs. Entrance $5.—Three quarters of a mile.

	lbs.
Mr. B. D. F. Beith's Black Poppy, Mr. W. Hill	148 1
„ Cloud's dun Runaway, Mr. J. U. Yih	142—2
„ Kapteyn's grey Kowloon, Mr. M. O. Springfield	158—3

Also ran: Sandalwood (Mr. A. Connors); Zomba (Mr. H. F. Hu). The Telegraph (Mr. S. A. Sleap); Overland (Mr. T. L. Hu); Swange (Mr. A. J. P. Heard); Settlemen (Mr. W. G. Crokam); Blackford (Mr. G. Grayrigge); Goldenoard (Mr. W. A. Brun).

One length; a neck. Time—1:34

Parimutuel—for win, $12.20; for place, $6.50, $15, $9.10.

Cash sweeps—First, 339; second 538; third, 238. Unplaced numbers—593, 787, 761, 650, 632, 729, 438 and 77.

9.—The Bull Ring Handicap.—Value $400. Second pony $100. Third pony $50. For China ponies. Winners after publication of the weights five lbs. extra. Entrance $5.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. Bonar's Black Jester, Mr. I. Ezra	153—1
„ George Sand's bay Daintysand, Mr. W. G. Crokam	141—2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's brown The Capercailzie, Mr. W. Hill	160—3

Also ran: Revenge (Mr. A. Commons); The Chaffinch (Mr A. J. P. Heard); Railway (Mr. H. F. Hu); Hsin Chi (Mr. S. A. Sleap); Wakefield (Mr. H. E. Morriss).

Short head; one length. Time—2:41.

Parimutuel—for win, $71.20; for place, $18.90, $49.70, $13.30.

Cash sweeps—First, 532; second, 338; third, 257. Unplaced numbers—587, 314, 360, 650 and 611.

10.—The Citizens' Plate.—Value $300. Second pony $100. Third pony $50. For griffins of the year. Any classic winner, seven lbs. extra. Winners of two or more races, four lbs. extra. Winners of one race or griffins of this meeting, weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have started and never been placed allowed ten lbs. Maidens, allowed four lbs. Entrance $5.—Seven furlongs.

	lbs.
Mr. Tah Yuen's chestnut South Star, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	155—1
„ Meguro's white Matsukaze, Mr. T. U. Yih	152—2
„ Jedfert's chestnut La Vesle, late Eight, Mr. M. O. Springfield	157—3

Also ran: Spider (W. G. Crokam); Lanchester, late The Pink'un (Mr. H. F. Hu); Johnston (Mr. A. Commons); Desertland (Mr. C. R. Burkill).

Three lengths; two lengths. Time—1:51.

Parimutuel—for win, $8.30; for place, $6.30, $12.80, $14.10.

Cash sweeps—First, 552; second, 867; third, 561. Unplaced numbers—196, 823, 721 and 781.

Cricket

Bachelors Beat Benedicks

Bachelors triumphed over Benedicks in emphatic style at the Shanghai Cricket Club yesterday when the unmarried cricketers defeated their married brethren by 192 runs.

The match was begun at 11:30 and when tiffin time arrived the single men had negotiated 170 runs. Clifford was the leading compiler of tallies for his side with a run of 155. Ellis was another high man with 81. Pentycross and Billings played well for the married men.

The single contingent only boasted eight men while their opponents mustered ten. Following are the scores:

Single

C. H. Bhoora, c. sub. b. Copper	17
W. C. G. Clifford, c. Tippin, b. Billings	155
J. M. Pearson, run out	5
J. J. Ellis, not out	81
A. V. White, c. Wheen, b. Cooper	30
T. Pearson, b. Cooper	4
C. E. Ollerdessen, did not bat.	
G. Sale, did not bat.	
A. Goodman, did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total (5 wickets)	301

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. B. Sethna	10	0	60	0
H. J. Cooper	10	1	49	3
T. H. Pentycross	15	1	71	0
J. Tippin	4	0	27	0
E. G. B. Lover	3	0	17	0
G. M. Billings	12	1	68	1

Married

G. M. Billings, b. Pearson	17
H. J. Cooper, b. Sale	1
T. H. Pentycross, c. Clifford, b. Ollerdessen	21
L. R. Wheen, b. Bhoora	4
E. G. B. Lover, run out	13
D. H. Cooke, c. T. Pearson, b. J. Pearson	14
C. B. Sethna, b. Bhoora	11
J. Tippin, c. Clifford, b. Pearson	10
E. G. Barnes, not out	3
W. Fairburn, b. Bhoora	0
Extras	15
Total	109

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. Sale	11	0	29	1
C. E. Ollerdessen	10	0	33	1
C. H. Bhoora	7	2	12	3
J. M. Pearson	4	0	20	3

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.35	9.10	9.40	12.45	14.26	17.15	22.00
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.32	12.20	14.55	16.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.11	15.54	19.27	20.21	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.28	13.16	15.06	16.49	..	21.35	3.10
TANYANG dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	12.52	14.56	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	11.10	*14.15	16.50	19.50	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW dep.	..	15.30		..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	19.00		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.05		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	..	19.00		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35		..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN dep.	..	..	..	..	..	11.50		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..			..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.54		..
NANKING dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	22.0
CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	12.30	16.06	16.10	1.0
TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.56	10.50	14.12	16.41	19.04	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.20	..	10.24	11.15	15.06	17.20	20.20	5.0
WUSIH dep.	8.15	7.10	11.20	12.06	16.00	18.20	..	6.1
SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.00	12.50	14.04	17.01	19.31	..	8.1
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.50	17.20	19.00	21.50	..	7.5

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Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	8.10	9.10	10.20	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.30	19.55	21.20
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.17	11.17	12.42	15.07	15.47	17.57	20.22	21.17
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.55	8.45	11.35	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.06

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.20	10.05	12.35	14.05	15.20	17.20	19.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep.	6.51	7.41	10.16	12.56	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.54
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.48	8.06	10.40	13.00	14.36	16.06	18.06	19.46	21.28

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15 13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	..
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 50	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.00	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	7.00	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	6.15	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.25	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	6.27	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.37	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	6.46	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7 50	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

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The China Press

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 11, 1918

Japan's Loans To China

WAR'S topsy turvy is nowhere more glaringly demonstrated than in the good fortune which has transformed Japan from a borrowing to a lending nation. There be many who assert that this good fortune does not sit easily on the nation; in fact, they attribute to the nation the characteristics which bring the *nouveau riche* into contempt and ridicule. At any rate, there can be no doubt that Japan's advances to China, during the past two years especially, have not raised her in the esteem of the world; certainly not in the opinion of the people who are supposed to have benefitted from Japan's financial accommodation.

That the disapproval of the world should have been so unanimously indicated if not always expressed has evidently given rise to some heart-searching in Tokio, where it has been announced that some 23 loans had been concluded between the Peking Government and Japanese several of which are in contravention of the terms of the agreement existing between the Quadruple Banking Group and call for readjustment. Such an admission is extremely valuable inasmuch as it justifies the criticisms of foreign journals and foreign correspondents which were evoked by Japanese financial policy in this country and proves that these were not made, as Japanese seemed to think they were, out of sheer anti-Japanese prejudice, or pro-German proclivities, sentiments which appeared allied in the mentality of Japanese publicists and press.

The list of loans contracted between the Chinese and the Japanese is a most formidable one. In nine years nearly fifty loans have been entered into, beginning in 1909 with the modest advance of Yen 320,000 from the Yokohama Specie Bank representing part payment of part of the Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway, and ending the period under review with an omnibus loan of no less than Yen 140,000,000. Until the dark days of frenzied finance forced by internecine strife, the various agreements, while revealing Japan's undoubted grip upon the resources of the country, were comparatively mild and innocent, but a change for the worse set in after the Twenty-one Demands, culminating in the unrestricted lending of the Nishihara group.

Taking the statement published by the Japanese Finance Department in June giving the list of loans made by Japan to China from the advent of the Terauchi Ministry in October, 1916, it gives twenty-three loans officially admitted aggregating just over one hundred million yen. Adding to this total the amount of the Kirin Forest Loan of Yen 30,000,000 and the advance of Yen 10,000,000 as part of the second re-organisation loan, the amount by July had increased to Yen 140,000,000. These loans are acknowledged. Since then there have been negotiations for several others which by reason of public criticism and probably Allied inquiries did not fructify. However, taking the total of last month at Yen 140,000,000, or perhaps a little more, we find that it is to be doubled by the omnibus loan just concluded in Tokio for Yen 140,000,000! Surely a spectacular end to the period of loan lunacy which has afflicted this distracted country!

For this vast sum of money China has very little to show. Not so Japan. China, it is true, has nominally acquired a few more miles of railway which are managed for her by Japanese or has established useful works which in time are mortgaged or are to be mortgaged and pass practically out of her control. Such a result would be ludicrous were it not so pitiable. No wonder that thinking Chinese are beginning to realise the need for foreign mediation and foreign supervision of her finances. If they cannot manage their own affairs profitably, it follows that the duty is imposed on the powers to create a receivership which may be international or national. In order to continue the senseless civil war, in order to pay tuchuns who are as corrupt as they are disinclined to fight, in order to support armies which are a danger rather than a protection, the Government during the past year has not scrupled to barter the people's birthright for a mess of pottage. What is worse, it has not been beyond obtaining money on false pretenses. It has applied for loans for alleged industrial purposes, and has obtained them, well knowing that the proceeds would be wasted on the armies or frittered away in other directions. Moreover, there is a suspicion that the Sino-Japanese Military Convention is responsible for other engagements which involve purchase of arms and munitions, purchases which are not made for any other purpose but that of profit to those concerned in the transaction.

Railways, telegraphs, mines, forests, taxes, established industrial organisations, the Government printing bureau, are a few of the exchanges which have been effected at the expense of China. Debts have been piled up regardless of the people's interests, and there appears to be no end to this reckless extravagance of militarism. The loan of Yen 140,000,000 just concluded is ostensibly for the construction of railways in Shantung and Manchuria and the establishment of a national foundry. The sums as allocated, Yen 20,000,000 for each of the two groups of railways, and Yen 100,000,000 for the establishment of a national foundry, may be expended in part in accordance with the avowed object of the loan agreement, but is there any one in China who really believes that this huge amount is required for the indicated purposes?

The position now is that China will be indebted to Japan to the extent of nearly Yen 300,000,000. Undoubtedly some of the transactions in the list cannot bear the light of day, but is it to be inferred that when the Japanese Government reconsiders the several loans which are believed to contravene the terms of the Quadruple Bankers' agreement the Tokio authorities will penalise their own national banks which have engaged in this kind of questionable business? It is certain that Japan is not going to indulge in heroics. China will have to recompense Japan for a re-awakened honesty in some form or other. And it will be a tangible form.

Who Pays For The Lusitania

Germany's moral guilt in sinking the Lusitania has been questioned only by Germans and by pro-Germans. Now her legal responsibility for the "most monstrous crime committed on the high seas in the history of the world," our editors note, is established by the decision of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York on the petition of the Counard Steamship Company, Ltd., as owner of the ship for limitation of its liability. The verdict, we learn from the press, dismisses without cost sixty-seven suits for damages, aggregating about $6,000,000, which were brought against the company by relatives of passengers who lost their lives and by persons who lost property on the torpedoed ship. The court holds that the company took every requisite precaution for the safety of the passengers and the ship and in the opinion, written by Judge Julius M. Mayer, we read that "the proof is absolute that she was not and never had been armed, nor did she carry any explosives." It is admitted that the Lusitania did carry some 18 fuse-cases and 125 shrapnel-cases, consisting merely of empty shells without any powder charge. Also there were in the cargo 4,200 cases of safety cartridges and 198 cases of infantry equipment, such as leather fittings, pouches, and the like. While all these items were for delivery abroad, "none of these munitions could be exploded by setting them on fire in mass or in bulk nor by subjecting them to impact." The court finds that the fault "must be laid upon those who are responsible for the sinking of the vessel, in the legal as well as moral sense," and "while in this lawsuit there may be no recovery, it is not to be doubted that the United States of America and her Allies will well remember the rights of those affected by the sinking of the Lusitania, and, when the time shall come, will see to it that reparation shall be made for one of the most indefensible acts of modern times." On this point the Boston Transcript observes:

"This puts it up to the United States to get out of the German Government, in the settling of the peace terms, at least a sufficient money indemnity to compensate the sufferers by the Lusitania outrage and all other similar acts of destruction by the U-boats.

"It will be a pretty large bill, all told. The claim will presumably rest as a first mortgage on the German-owned property which has been taken over by our Government under the alien enemy property law, and which amounts to $700,000,000, as against only $14,000,000 of American-owned property which the Germans have been able to find in their country.

"It is probable that $700,000,000 would not pay the damage which the Americans have suffered from the submarine campaign, but it will at least go some distance toward it. In all likelihood the Germans will consider that they have got off easily if they are not made to pay us a much larger sum than that."

The greatest significance of this decision, remarks the New York Journal of Commerce, is not the establishment of any new principle, but the "application of one long accepted to the new device for evading it." With reference to the court's assumption that the United States and the Allied nations will no doubt remember the rights of those affected by the sinking of the Lusitania, this financial daily adds that it "may also be assumed that it will result in re-establishing a fundamental principle of modern civilisation with guarantees that will make it unassailable in the future." There can be no doubt that in the final treaty of peace Germany will have to pay in full for the crimes of her submarines, says the New York Evening Post, but though "she can wipe off the money debt, she can never wipe off the stain on her name."

The New York Sun considers Judge Mayer's decision a document that possesses an interest far beyond that created by its legal effect.

Letters From The Front To The Folks At Home

In the face of reports of the brutalising effects of war on the souls, no less than on the bodies, of young soldiers, the following extract from a letter by Frank V. Lamson, of Marshfield, Wisconsin, one of the Armed Guard on The Sylvan Arrow, is important in proportion as it may be typical rather than exceptional. To one who has read many letters from soldiers, it seems that Vernon Lamson may well speak, as he says, for "thousands of other boys." He concludes his farewell letter to his mother:

When the United States Marines get the Kaiser and the Crown Prince has to roll his own pill I will come back, and if I do not come back the man you would like to see I am badly mistaken.

The past six months has made home and mother very dear and sacred to me and to thousands of other boys. God helping me, I will commit no sin that by His help I can avoid. God bless and help you folks.

Do not worry about me morally or physically. If I should meet death I will die like a man for the most sacred cause our country or any other country has ever called upon mothers to give their sons to, but I am certain that I am coming back, and coming back a man. I am sure you will never regret that you signed your name to my enlistment papers last April. God bless you, mother.

Your loving son,
VERNON.

Fred Hill and Roy Chase are two Chicago boys—present address, Somewhere in France—who worked for the same firm, and, until a year go, "were never known to use anything more deadly than a fountain pen." They joined different units of the marines. Not long since they found themselves lined up shoulder to shoulder to receive decorations for conspicuous bravery from the hand of General Pershing.

Corporal Fred Hill describes some recent battlefield doings, including frontline cookery, in a letter to his mother, which we quote from The Advance Club News:

The war came home to me more this time than it ever has before, one reason being that I saw my first line of refugees coming up here, and it is an impressive sight. As the German advance continued these people were forced to leave their villages and most of their belongings and flee, many of them on foot, but the majority had a two-wheeled French wagon drawn by one horse. On this they piled all of their needed and desired articles and left. There was an unbroken line of them for several miles, and in some cases they were driving herds of cows and flocks of sheep ahead of them rather than to allow these to fall into German hands. This line of march is one that I will never forget, but the people themselves seemed to bear up bravely under it. The other reason is that there are new faces in the ranks where many of our best friends used to be. The long marches are over for Les Runkle, while Walter Capps and William Garrioch are now in hospitals. The latter two, as far as I could learn, are not wounded seriously and were well taken care of. My old pal, Jack Drake, also was wounded, and many other friends I had in the outfit. No one realises better than I do how fortunate I have been, and I know that it is a surprise to me, for which I am very thankful.

We always had food during our stay, and the fellows found a dandy way to warm it. A candle is cut up and put in a can and a rope put in for a wick. We were not allowed to burn twigs, as the least sign of smoke would disclose our position and be followed by a load of German "scrap iron." This candle-fire burns low and clean and we were able to fry bacon and warm beans and coffee even in the very frontline positions. One of the stunts was to fry a piece of bread in the bacon grease and then sugar it. Sounds funny, but I swear I never ate anything that I enjoyed more than our "trench doughnuts." As far as I know, our brigade has been cited twice for their work, and one by General Pershing that I saw stated that we were the only one who held the Germans and did not give way an inch. On the first day of the battle I saw Roy Chase and he was O. K. Just had a chance to say "Hello" to him and had to go on. I wish I could describe a battlefield over which an advance or retreat has been made. The shell-holes, equipment, ammunition, arms, and soldiers whose fighting is over will always be remembered by me.

One instance that bears mention is the fact that in our advance we captured several boche machine-guns and in a short time had them turned around toward Germany and were picking off Huns with them. Humorous crowd—what? Shooting up the boche with his own guns and ammunition. This was by far the most open game of warfare that we have been in yet, and it seemed much better than the trenches. For several days and nights our quarters were an abandoned creek bed or ravine. During a lull in the battle we would curl up around a nice soft rock and get a few winks of sleep to keep us going for an all-night vigil. Practically our only covering was the sky, and I shouldn't wonder if I were to get lonesome on walking down an asphalt street in the city to see all of that perfectly good lodging space going to waste. I never knew what a relief it was to be able to remove my shoes and sleep. Also wash and brush my teeth. It sure is a grand and glorious feeling. There are so many little incidents which I desire to relate that it would take a week to do so. One of importance is that during the whole encounter the marines never seemed to forget their purpose here, and I know personally of several instances where they allowed the boche hospital men to appear in the very open and carry on their work and never fired a shot. Likewise a fellow returned to our lines with a Hun bandage on him. He fell close to the enemy's lines and they dressed his wound and turned him loose. I had plenty of opportunities to pick up souvenirs, but the idea sort of goes against the grain with me, and there is nothing belonging to a German which I desire to remind me of what I have been through.

One form of wound which I can understand now is shell-shock. It seems to be an advanced stage of nervous breakdown and is caused by a "boiler" bursting very near to a man. In many cases he is not injured, but the suspense before bursting and the immense concussion are too much for him and he breaks down. June 2 was my anniversary in the marines, and it was a memorable one. We came in for a great "panning" from the boche artillery for several hours and some were too close for comfort. Akers and I had several come so close over us that we could feel the ground "bounce" when they hit. A few very close ones were "duds" and did not explode. One ripped up the road about twenty feet from us and about six feet from Major Sibley, and then failed to burst. If there ever was a miracle this was it.

The following extracts are taken from a letter by Lieut. Charles W. Chapman, of Waterloo, Iowa, the first member of a United States flying squadron killed in battle. The letter was written at a time when, as he concludes, the war seemed "a permanent institution." We quote these vivid bits of description from Curtis Service:

You asked me to tell something about the sensations of flying. As a source of sensations I think it is a fizzle—nothing to compare with a close game of golf or chess. I have found myself at times on the point of drowsiness when some few thousand meters in the air and have wished fervently I could go down. As for feeling thrilled because of height, it is surprising how safe you feel strapped in a 15-meter Nieuport and so high that you look like a speck from the ground. The highest I have been is 5,000 meters (16,000 feet), and I got no particular sensation of height at all. The greatest sensation of height I ever got was the first time I took a machine ten meters off the ground. When I felt myself pass into space and looked down at the ground, it looked as far from me as the earth must look to the angels.

However, there are some thrills, especially for a new pilot. The first time I did acrobatics I had such a series of thrills that I experienced the sensation which comes to many oceangoers, and, to paraphrase a nautical term, I fed the birds. The incident happened at Pau, down in the Pyrenees, where I was learning how to do stunts that would win me a fortune at the Cedar Valley fair. I was feeling so cocky before I went up that I told the monitor I would like to do all my acrobatics in one trip. Some one had told me this was the way to make a good impression, and as his recommendation would help me to get a Spad I thought it worth while. So I went up 1,500 meters and started. First I did two "Vrelles"—this sends your nose down and whirls you around on your longitudinal axis, meanwhile dropping faster than the Singer building elevator. After that I did what I was told to do, but didn't have the least idea just what I was doing.

There are some other thrills. For instance, if you can imagine a view from three or four thousand meters of a plain cut into small cultivated patches that make it look like a patch quilt with small villages scattered here and there, with winding rivers cutting the plain, with mountains topped with snow in the distance—if you can imagine all this with the sun on it making the white villages stand out against the gray ground, making the rivers glisten so that you can see them for miles, so far, in fact, that they seem to flow right up to heaven and give the snow-capped mountains an incomparable splendor; if you can imagine this you can see what I used to see while flying at Pau every day. Sometimes you will get some very striking views while flying above the clouds—you may have seen such an effect while up in the mountains. But for real thrills, the way to get them is to fly near the ground. There you get some idea of your speed, which you lose at any height. While at Pau I used to sail up the mountain valleys and come down low over each village and have a great time watching the people run out of their houses to see what was making all the racket up above.

Things look rather bad now, but although our newly made officers may cost us 200,000 men, we will learn, and when we learn we will be better than the Canadian troops, which have the "rep" of being the best on the English front.

There will be a lot of sorrow in the United States before this is over. Everyone here is in black. But I must say the people keep their sorrow well hidden. The people at home will have a harder time, as we are too far away to have a chance to come home on a furlough. I met a Canadian officer who came here two years ago—thought he was getting in on the last days of the war. He has never been back nor can he go back until the end. You can tell some of the soldiers who are in a hurry to come across to take their time as the war looks like a permanent institution.

Lieut. Geo. E. Wynn, of Marquette, Kan., writes of the main business on his part of the front. We are told, from time to time, that the boys at the front do not feel so bitterly about the Germans as do many "Parlor Militarists," but most letters from the front seem to indicate that the feeling here and there is much the same.

We quote from Lieutenant Wynn's letter in the McPherson (Kansas) Republican:

Killing "square heads" is all we think about over here. We all have the fever. That is now the one aim of the war. It is not to win battles or gain ground so much as it is to kill Germans. We are taught to take no prisoners unless they can give us information of some kind. It gets to be fascinating, like hunting ducks. Open season all the year round.

I suppose you people at Marquette keep one thought uppermost in mind, namely, "When will it end?" This war will end when the Huns of Germany get the supreme hell licked out of them and beg for mercy, if it takes twenty years. The vicious brutes are not fit to live in a peaceful world, let alone dominate it. If I could write down all the infernal, wanton, and beastly crimes they are guilty of I would have to write a book. Then to think they got the guts to claim to be supermen and say God wants them to force their Kultur on the whole world! Don't anybody back home pity them.

We are in the biggest business the world ever saw, and killing a few Huns is worth more than making a million dollars. We want five million good Americans to back up the French, Italians, and British, and this blessed job will soon be over with no Huns left to tell the tale.

Turning To The Bible

The "best preparation that you can give to an American soldier going into battle to sustain his magnificent ideal and his faith is certainly the Bible." This message the American Bible Society receives from Marshal Foch in appreciation of the quarter of a million copies of the Scriptures distributed among soldiers abroad. Besides these, the Society is supplying thousands of copies every week to men in the embarkation camps just before they sail for the other side. The Congregationalist (Boston) sees the war as having brought about a remarkable revival of interest in the Bible:

"This would be true if we take into account only those who are studying the Bible to find in its prophecies something about the war. Compared with the study being done week by week by thousands of young men training for the army and navy, the narrow study of prophecy is a negligible matter. The call for the Bible since we entered the war has taxed the resources of our printers. The American Bible Society granted last summer to the Y.M.C.A. for the soldiers a million testaments. It had no stock at hand for this grant, which required ninety tons of paper. A New England firm furnished the needed amount; a New York printery worked night and day for months on the job, and the testaments were ready for distribution the middle of May. The British Bible Society issued nearly 10,000,000 Bibles in 1917-18, and sent 2,000,000 of them to China. This society is now 114 years of age and is still in its youth, and in spite of the war keeps up its work in Berlin, Vienna, and other cities of the Central Powers. It is reported that when the British entered Jerusalem a few months ago they found the depot of the Society safe, with 30,000 Bibles on hand. Typical of the Bible classes for our men in the service are those held at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station north of Chicago. Ministers and laymen in large numbers have taken great interest in this work. On a recent Sunday there were over seventy classes, taught mostly by laymen, and double this number could have been formed if there had been teachers. The work is going forward with so much interest that it is expected that 20,000 Jackies will be in the classes at the station by September 1. The laymen are rising nobly to this opportunity and are themselves receiving great good from the service. One of them said recently: 'We are learning more than the boys.'"

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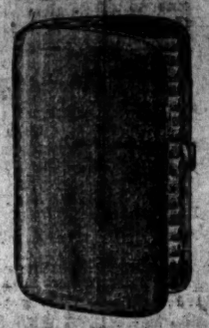

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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OH! ER · A · HOW DO YOU DO · JUST WAIT A MINUTE -
I GUESS YOU HAD BETTER GO TO THE DUOR · YOU LOOK ALL RIGHT
WHY DIDN'T YOU LET ME GOIN THE FIRST PLACE
HERE'S THE ICE BILL -
GEO MCMANUS
7-12

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

How Joyce Kilmer Died, And Where He Lies In France

Sergt.-Major Lemist Esler, who served side by side with Joyce Kilmer in the Marne advance, and found Kilmer's body, tells in the New York Times how the poet met his death. The end, as Sergeant Esler reveals it, was worthy of the life, and of the first American man of letters killed under the American flag in the war against Germany.

We quote from The Times:

"Joyce Kilmer met his end in the heroic performance of his duty," said Sergeant Esler. "During the Marne advance the First Battalion of the old 7th Regiment, to which we were both attached, penetrated a village which the Germans had evacuated. The night before Joyce Kilmer was killed we were in full occupation of the town, and early next morning our battalion was directed to go on and pick up contact with the enemy again.

"Being attached to the Intelligence Department, it was the duty of Kilmer to precede the battalion and discover the possible location of enemy guns and enemy units. The last time I saw him alive was on that morning, after he had crept forth alone into No Man's Land, and had come back on a brief errand into the village. He was full of enthusiasm and eager to rush back into the woods, where he and others had suddenly discovered enemy machine-guns.

"A party of us moved out with him, the battalion slowly following. Then the commander sent forth a patrol with Kilmer in the lead to establish the exact location of the machine-guns which were bunched in the woods. I lost sight of Kilmer, and a couple of hours later the battalion advanced into the woods to clear the spot of the enemy. In the course of this advance I suddenly caught sight of Kilmer lying on his stomach on a bit of sloping ground, his eyes just peering over the top of what appeared to be a natural trench. Several of us ran toward him, thinking he was alive and merely lying there with his attention fixed on the enemy.

"We called to him, but received no answer. Then I ran up and turned him on his back, only to find that he was dead with a bullet through his brain. What had happened was obvious. He had crawled ahead of his patrol to scent out the guns and had reached this ridge of ground behind which he held himself concealed from the German gunners until no longer able to resist the temptation, he stuck his head over the ridge to get a better view of the enemy. In that position the bullet found him.

"It is not a rule to bury enlisted men with officers. But Kilmer had won so much admiration and respect not only from the enlisted men in his company but also from the officers, that the commander of the regiment authorized that his grave be dug on the spot and that he be buried next to the grave of a heroic lieutenant who had just lost his life. Thus was a tribute paid to him, although Kilmer himself, in the great love that he bore for his fellow enlisted men, undoubtedly would have considered it as great an honor to lie at the side of a buck private as at the side of an officer.

"Joyce Kilmer left an impression upon his comrades," Sergeant Esler said, "which can never be erased. On our arrival in France, he was constantly on the lookout for something to do. The Front was his goal, and one could see that he would never be happy until he was right on the firing-line doing his duty with the men who were in the thick of it. At first he was attached to the Regimental Adjutant's Office, doing statistical work. But he fretted under the task.

"He bent all his efforts toward being transferred, and he finally had himself moved to the Intelligence Department. It was in that department that he was elevated to the rank of sergeant. I was supply sergeant at the time, and Joyce Kilmer was a perfect trial to me. He would always be doing more than his order called for—that is, getting much nearer to the enemy's positions than any officer would ever be inclined to send him. Night after night he would lie out in No Man's Land, crawling through barbed wires, in an effort to locate enemy positions and enemy guns, and tearing his clothes to shreds. On the following day he would come to me for a new uniform."

Alexander Woollcott, formerly dramatic critic of the New York Times, now a sergeant attached to The Stars and Stripes, the newspaper of the American Expeditionary Force, writes to a member of the Times' staff of Kilmer's burial, and last resting-place beside the river Ourcq in France:

"I want to report to you and to other friends of his on the ninth floor that, three days after the tide of battle had moved on toward the Vesle, I made my way across the sloping meadow just above the Ourcq and, in the name of all of us of The Times family, placed a spray of cypress on Joyce Kilmer's grave. Grantland Rice and I searched till we found it. He lies buried beside Lieut. Oliver Ames at the edge of a little copse that is known as the Wood of the Burned Bridge, so close to the purling Ourcq that, standing by the graveside, you could throw a pebble into its waters. Straight to the north, perhaps ten minutes' walk up the unforgetable hill lies what is left of Seringes, the tragic, half-obliterated village that Yankee troops captured the night before Kilmer was killed.

"He was killed at the height of the great battle, killed in the climax of what I suppose was the mightiest week his regiment had ever known. Two days before, at the dawn of a misty Sunday, they had made a most gallant and irresistible charge across the river and up the hill, charging in the face of machine-gun fire that was withering, charging to all the wild battle-cries they knew, from 'Guts and bayonets, boys!' to 'Heaven, Hell, or Hoboken before Christmas!' Then followed the five-day fight for the mastery of the heights, and it was in that fight that Kilmer fell.

"He was at the very front and he was there not because he had to be but because he wanted to be. He had been working as a sergeant in the regimental intelligence section, working under the regimental intelligence officer, who thought the world of him. It was work that gave his excellent mind plenty to do and he loved it. He had relished so much the chance for service it gave him during the first days of the offensive in Champagne that, later, when his regiment was crouching for the attack across the Ourcq and he found his own battalion would not be in the lead, he asked and received permission to offer his services to the battalion that would be in the lead.

"So it happened that he was close to the Major's elbow when the battalion-adjutant was killed and, in the emergency of the battle, without commission or appointment, he was serving as a sort of aid to the battalion commander, when a machine-gun bullet dropped him. That commander is one of those who feel that there are times when the temper of the line and the pitch of the battle call for the major's presence at the very front; that, no matter what the books and the orthodox tacticians may say, there are times when the old man must be seen in front of his troops. Where the Major went, Kilmer went too, and it was thus he was killed.

"I wish I could find words adequate to tell you how deep and genuine was the regiment's sense of loss in his death. I was with them in the woods the day they came out of the line to catch their breaths, and the news of Kilmer's death greeted me at every turn. The captain under whom he had been serving for several months, the major at whose side he fell, stray cooks, doughboys, runners—all shook their heads sorrowfully and talked among themselves of what a good soldier he had been and what an infinite pity it was that the bullet had had to single him out. And in such days as these there are no platitudes of polite regret. When men, good men and close pals, are falling about you by hundreds, when every man in the regiment has come out of the fight the poorer for the loss of not one but many friends, there is no time to say pretty things about a man just because he exists no longer. Death is too common to distinguish any one. So the glowing praise and admiration I heard for Joyce was real every word of it. I should be proud if any one ever talked of me as I heard dozens talk of him.

"I gathered that his stock among men of all ranks had been climbing steadily from the first days when many of them, including myself, felt that he was out of his own element in a rip-roaring regiment. As the regiment's laureate, they all knew him and they knew, too, that he was at work on a history of the regiment. He had become quite an institution, with his arms always full of maps as they used to be full of minor poetry, and his mouth always full of that imperishable pipe.

"They all knew his verse. I never get over my surprise at finding that all soldiers read verse, and most of them write it. Most of them carry a little notebook in which they set down their own couplets and also copy off any poem that has touched or amused them.

"I found any number of men who had only to fish about in their tattered blouses to bring out the copy of a poem Kilmer wrote in memory of some of their number who were killed by a shell in March. I made my own copy from the grimy pages of one proffered diary, and I put it in for you to see, though it occurs to me it may have been published in the States long since. You will see that there is a refrain which calls for bugle notes, and I am told that at the funeral services, where the lines were first read, the desperately sad notes of 'Taps' sounded faintly from a distant grove when the refrain invoked them. The lines were read by Joyce's own beloved Father Duffy, and those who were there told me the tears streamed down the face of every boy in the regiment. They just blubbered.

"I have put aside among my papers a detailed, small-scale map which shows the Ourcq battlefield and has Kilmer's grave marked on it. Some day, when I may forward such a document, I will send it to you and you can send it to Mrs. Kilmer, if you think it would please her to have it.

"I wish I could reconstruct for you that rain-swept battlefield as I saw it. After we had turned our backs on the pitiful ruins of Seringes, there was nothing to remind us of war save the boom of the cannon heard faintly from the direction of the Vesle and there on the horizon the sentinel balloons swaying ever so sightly in the wind. You must remember that all this countryside had been quite outside the blasting path of the armies only ten weeks before, so that only its villages and the forests that have received a concentration from the big guns are really deeply scarred. This is not the bleak, blasted heath of such a veteran front as the Chemin-des-Dames, but rather such a fair, rolling country as our own Berkshires, with fields still golden with unharvested wheat. For Kilmer's grave I might have gathered poppies from the field or an armful of Queen Anne's lace, but as I picked my way through the unspeakably foul and battered streets of Seringes, it occurred to me to crawl over the shell-wrecked churchyard wall and get a branch from the cypress there.

"Then, when I found the grave, I say I need not have brought anything, so eloquent was the grave itself of affection in the making of it. The sod was so frim, the green cross of sod across its surface shaped and patted with such painstaking care. It was marked, of course, by a wooden cross, and on this was written 'Sergeant Joyce Kilmer.' Then, after his company and regiment were inscribed, there was just the line, 'Killed in Action—July 30, 1918.'

"That's all there is to my story, and I have sat up late to write it because while I myself did not know Kilmer well, I know there were many in the ship who knew him well and that they will want to know."

The poem by Kilmer mentioned by Mr. Woollcott is in the September number of Scribner's Magazine, and is as follow:

Rouge Bouquet

In a wood they call the Rouge Bouquet
There is a new-made grave today,
Built by never a spade nor pick
Yet covered with earth ten meters thick.
There lie many fighting men,
Dead in their youthful prime,
Never to laugh nor love again
Nor taste the Summertime.
For Death came flying through the air
And stopped his flight at the dugout stair,
Touched his prey and left them there,
Clay to clay.
He hid their bodies stealthily
In the soil of the land they fought to free
And fled away.
Now over the grave, abrupt and clear
Three volleys ring;
And perhaps their brave young spirits hear
The bugle sing:
"Go to sleep!
Go to sleep!
Slumber well where the shell screamed and fell.
Let your rifles rest on the muddy floor,
You will not need them any more.
Danger's past;
Now at last,
Go to sleep!"
There is on earth no worthier grave
To hold the bodies of the brave
Than this place of pain and pride
Where they nobly fought and nobly died.
Never fear but in the skies
Saints and angels stand
Smiling with their holy eyes
On this new-come band.
St. Michael's sword darts through the air
And touches the aureole on his hair
As he sees them stand saluting there,
His stalwart sons;
And Patrick, Brigid, Columbill
Rejoice that in veins of warriors still
The Gael's blood runs.
And up to Heaven's doorway floats,
From the wood called Rouge Bouquet,
A delicate cloud of bugle notes
That softly say:
"Farewell!
Farewell!
Comrades true, born anew, peace to you!
Your souls shall be where the heroes are
And your memory shine like the morning star.
Brave and dear,
Shield us here.
Farewell!"

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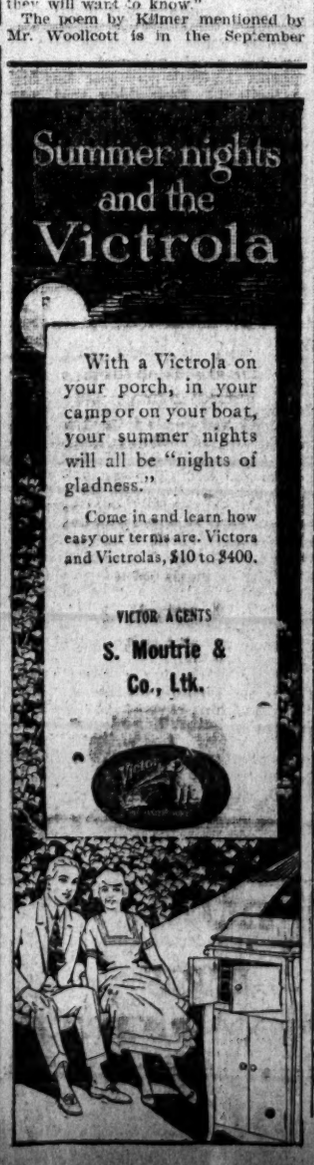

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President Of Switzerland Supports Wilson Proposal For A League Of Nations

In A Remarkable Address Before The National Council He Proposes Intervention To End War, But Declares Country Cannot Force Itself As A Peacemaker

Berne, August 10.—President Calonder, speaking at a session of the Swiss National Council, delivered a remarkable address in which he supported the League of Nations, proposed by President Wilson. That part of President Calonder's speech now being published for the first time, is as follows:

"If by our intervention we could aid in bringing about the conclusion of a lasting, just and conciliatory peace we and our country would feel gratified indeed. But we shall not offer our good services until we have some grounds for assuming they will be welcomed by both sides. In spite of the ardent desire for peace filling the hearts of our people, we shall not attempt to force ourselves as a peacemaker upon either side.

"This cautious reserve is a position not only demanded by international etiquette and especially by our neutrality, but is also in the interest of all very important attempts at peace still to come. This explanation I consider a very important matter, for I am anxious to exclude any possible misunderstanding.

'Entirely Unhampered'

"As far as studying problems of a League of Nations is concerned, we naturally feel entirely unhampered. We would not permit any outsider to lecture us while we are engaged in discussing this matter, for it does not concern our neutral position at all. Preliminary work, thus limited and organised, will clarify the opinions held by our officials and our people regarding a new community of nations and enable us to effectively participate in the work for the realisation of humanity's highest ideals.

"We must not and will not shirk our duty in performing this task, which is in line with historical development. This development may have been interrupted by the war, but it is not stopped forever.

"Ever since the world rose from medieval darkness and our modern States began to be formed, thinkers, jurists and philosophers, as well as practical men of state, have been advocating the alliance of independent nations comprising a popular community. Unity of culture in Europe and an ever-increasing interdependence of States in economical matters on the one side, and on the other the reminder of dire results brought about by everlasting wars led again and again to attempts at seeking a just balancing of the interests of various States, based upon a code of international laws.

Ended Succession War

"The peace of Utrecht was concluded in 1713. It ended the Spanish War of Succession, a conflict similar to the world war of today in more respects than one. At that time the Powers thought they had found a solution of the problem involving a community of nations, and based international order and safety upon the principle of balance. But this balance was without organic security, and, for that reason, it remained liable.

"One hundred years later the nations had to bear the enormous sufferings of the great revolution and the Napoleonic wars. At the conclusion of these disturbances there was a congress at Vienna, and at that congress the holy alliance was born, formed for the alleged purpose of applying the principles of Christian morals to the life of a State.

"But very soon this international community, led by the pentarchy of great Powers, was disclosed to be nothing but a tool in the service of a policy of reaction, opposed to liberty. Thus another attempt was bound to fail and the high ideal of a community of nations merged in a weakened condition. However, it was still alive and continued to live.

"When another century reached its decline, an ominous situation arose, endangering Europe and threatening to draw a large part of the human race into the whirlpool of a great war. Nationalism had grown to maturity. States were facing one another more compactly than ever before. Strife for material power knew no bonds. Technical development had reached a high state, never dreamed of before, which permitted and encouraged preparations for war to an enormous extent and leading to results most pernicious.

Saw Catastrophe Ahead

"Far seeing men in different fields of activity, political, economical and military, viewed with alarm this terrible danger. They knew a war of this kind, the duration and expense of which could not be estimated, would be a catastrophe indeed.

"For the purpose of allaying this danger Russia in 1898 sent out the call for the first peace congress to meet at The Hague. As early as 1899, in the Summer, representatives of the European and of some of the American and Asiatic states met at The Hague. Reduced to facts, this conference was a failure, and I say this without any intention of disparaging any conference at The Hague.

"This failure was the result of a skepsis prevalent in the minds of statesmen and diplomatists of many nations. At that time those gentlemen thought very little of movements of this kind. And if that conference was unsatisfactory in its result, the masses of the peoples themselves, who showed not the slightest interest in the proceedings and even treated them with scorn, will have to bear their equal share of the guilt. A great idea was revealed to a human race mean and frivolous. Without public sentiment, general and deep-rooted, to support you you cannot attain great objects in any field of endeavor, least of all in the realm of international law.

Ill-Starred Affair

"The second conference at The Hague, in 1907, was again an ill-starred affair. Its result would satisfy no one, even if we do admit that a number of states were anxious to go beyond the limits reached by the first conference. However, those proposed agreements would never have given a firm basis to securing peace, and for this reason the Federal Council at that time could not see its way clear to sanction them. The important innovation of disarmament, so earnestly advocated in 1899, remained a mere tissue of phantoms and unrealities.

"Agreements providing for the arbitration of international differences were makeshift arrived at by compromise. They were the expression of a skepsis that sticks to the surface, afraid to attack the root of evil. Today, in the midst of our stupendous misery of war, when we look back upon those conferences of 1899 and 1907, we are bound to perceive that a nerveracking tragedy was enacted in those days. With an extreme measure of distrust, jealous of their absolute freedom of action, some States, some more and some less, resisted any real and effective restriction proposed in the interest of peace, claiming such restrictions would be incompatible with the sovereignty of States.

"And today? Today all those States are bound hand and foot by a vast net of a thousand and one dependences, from which to cut loose is beyond the power of any single State. Only the power of the human race, a humanity reconverted to international friendship and mutual esteem, can bring about a change in this respect. But it happened as it was bound to happen: While within the State ruthless competition and strife between classes are held in check by a state of law, the struggle for material interests between the States was bound to break through comparatively feeble barriers of agreements and international law and as war to engulf the world.

"We were accustomed to considering the world's history of the last four hundred years as the earth's domination by Europe. That period is now an epoch of the past, it seems. In centuries gone by Europe was always able to recuperate, in spite of frequent wars. Again and again it was able to rise to power sufficient to maintain and extend its predominant position. For in those days there were, outside of Europe, no states to challenge the superiority of any European powers. But during the last one hundred years the situation gradually changed, and today we look upon a picture entirely different.

Mighty Nations Still

"Unharmed or, at least, hurt to a comparatively insignificant degree only, there are mighty States and nations beyond the limits of our continent, States enjoying the prospects of immense development. These peoples are engaged in an effective struggle, economical as well as political, with the nations of Europe. Europe's hegemony in world affairs is ended. From now on Europe will be satisfied if permitted to participate in the work of carrying the world's burdens in conjunction with civilised States of other continents. And even this is only possible when an end is put to ruthless and terrible wars into which the peoples of Europe have been driven by struggles of competition time and again.

"Thus from the distress of the present times there rose the call for a League of Nations. First it was heard in France, in England, in neutral countries, then also in Germany and Austria. With extraordinary vigor the President of the United States of America and the Pope advocated this proposal. An idea, formerly abandoned to the despised crowd of pacifists and theorists, is now at home in the circle of diplomats and politicians, where it will stay, never to give them a rest until its goal is reached. Let us admit that there are different interpretations of the term League of Nations. of Peoples' Union, or whatever the name might be. Men sympathising with the idea do not always mean exactly the same thing.

Says Ice Is Broken

"But the ice is broken. A high ideal moving all humanity has reached the state of practical politics. Will it be able to move humanity profoundly and universally enough to remove all obstacles on the road to its realisation? This is the question.

For a great idea can be transformed into action only when the idea gains ground in vast strides, it is permeates the people's mind and convinces them that it is necessary to turn over a new leaf in international politics.

"The time is bound to come, sooner or later, when a decisive step will be necessary, a step to decide whether a new tack and social reconstruction are still within reach of possibility or whether Europe is doomed to suffer an everlasting terror of destructive concussions.

"There isn't a state more interested in the novel construction of a community of states than our little Switzerland. Proclaiming a general theory I wish to say this: Unlimited and arbitrary power and complete freedom from restraint in international affairs will, in the course of time, be of no real benefit to any one nation. A political system of this kind would naturally have a destructive effect upon state and man in the end, the same as any unlimited force.

"For a little state, such as Switzerland, peace and order, based upon right, are a staff of life, while a policy of might would be danger made permanent. Of course, those filled with skepsis and distrust will point out dangers that might be the result of the misuse of international obligations, for no state having the end at heart could fail to bind itself to these obligations, necessary to the construction of a new temple of international justice.

"These obligations, it will be said, might be used for the disparagement of little states, for the purpose of curtailing their liberty and development. But I inquire: 'Isn't the other much more serious, much more imminent, the danger of international anarchy and lawlessness used in the hands of powerful states to oppress the weak whenever they feel so inclined? Everything that may be done to avoid violent conflicts that are ever more bound to become universal catastrophes of a most destructive character is first of all in the interest of small states.

Will Not Be Perfect

"This new international institution will not be perfect, as any one will easily foresee. But this is not sufficient reason for not participating in the struggle for its establishment. There is much at stake for Switzerland while international conflicts are being tried out, and by an atmosphere of lasting dangers of a warlike character the development of our state is hampered and limited to such an extent that we should welcome anything that tends to lead to a reconciliation of nations and to strengthen the peace idea.

"But I must not lay so much stress upon our own interests as a state. This is not the only and not even the decisive point of view determining the attitude of Switzerland, if I know my country. The goal is—and this we should clearly understand—an ideal of the whole human race. Let us enlist in the service of this ideal; yes, let us serve, that is the main thing; let us serve disinterestedly and full of devotion.

"From this action our state will derive the greatest benefit—the conviction of having done our duty to humanity faithfully and unselfishly. Our benefit will then be that of being recognised as an efficient link in the community of nations, entitled to equal privileges with the rest."

Princess Mary Is Honorary Colonel

Princess Mary, of Great Britain, has been appointed an honorary colonel of the Chief Royal Scots, according to a report from London. King George has approved the appointment.

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SILKS AND HAND-MADE LACES

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Our Prices are the Lowest in Shanghai

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Our Motto is "SERVICE"

LAY DOWN THE PRICE

OR

LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS

AGAINST an enemy who has neither respect for human liberty nor reverence for God, who makes war on defenceless mothers and butchers little children for a German holiday, who strikes down the aged and infirm, the maimed and the sick, who makes a shambles of sleep and a slaughterhouse of prayer, who tramples under-foot the right of nations to live and exalts the harvest of the sword, who plunders in the name of defence and kills in the name of the Divinity, who blasphemes of victory one hour and whines like a cur for peace the next, who dispenses iron crosses for murder on the field of ten million crucifixions and chants a requiem of hate over Freedom's dead—against such an enemy there can be only two alternatives—either we must lay down The Price of Victory or We Must Lay Down Our Arms!

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Buy the New 4¼ Percent Liberty Bonds

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This space contributed for the winning of the war by Bank of Canton, Bank of Communications, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, British-American Tobacco Co., Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, China Mail S.S. Co., Dodge and Seymour (China), Ltd., Edward Evans and Sons, Ltd., Frazar and Co., Garner Quelch and Co., General Electric Co., of China, Ltd., Dr. John Goddard, International Banking Corporation, Mercantile Bank of India, Mitsui Bank, Mustard and Co., Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Shanghai Chemical Laboratory, Shanghai Commercial Bank, Thomas W. Simmons and Co., Sincere Co., Sullivan's Candies and Widler and Co.

Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 9, 1918.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/23 = Tls. 3.34
@ exch. 73.8 = Mex. $5.27

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 124 = Tls. $0.65
@ 73.8 = Mex. $110.78

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.5875
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 977
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1792
Native Interest ..... Tls. .20

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	49¼d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 26.08
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76¼

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 5/5½
London	Demand 5/2¾
India	T.T. 347
Paris	T.T. 682
Paris	Demand 685
New York	T.T. 124
New York	Demand 124¼
Hongkong	T.T. 68
Japan	T.T. 43¼
Batavia	T.T. 265¼
Singapore	T.T. 45

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand 5/3¼
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 5/5
London	4 m/s. Docy. 5/5¼
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 5/5¼
London	6 m/s. Docy. 5/5¾
Paris	4 m/s. 717
New York	o/d. 125¼
New York	4 ms. Docy. 128¼

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles

Roubles 1,320	= Tls. 100
Roubles 100	= Mex. $10.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For October

Hk. Tls. 3.30	@ 5/5¼	£.
" 1	@ 71¾	Francs 7.94
" 0.69	@ 129¼	Gold $1
" 1	@ 42¼	Yen 2.6.
" 1	@ 15	Rupees 4.5.
" 1	@ —	Roubles —
" 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.5.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

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Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

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PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Freight And Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write us follow in their weekly report:

Freight

The situation in our Freight market is as follows:

To United Kingdom: No change.

To United States via Pacific: Since last writing the American Government has issued entirely new regulations with regard to import licenses and the consequence is that cargo offering for export from here has dwindled away almost to vanishing point, steamers are finding it extremely difficult to fill their allotments and freights are very weak.

Coastwise: The demand from Newchwang continues firm except to Amoy where the political unrest is seriously hampering trade, tonnage, however, is scarce and rates up North are firm in all directions.

For the United Kingdom: The only boats advertized on this berth are the s.s. Iyo Maru for London and s.s. Kitano Maru for Liverpool.

For New York via Panama: There will be no sailing on this berth during October but the s.s. Tsushima Maru is fixed to load in Kobe about the middle of November, so far, however, Shanghai has not received any allotment.

Coal

Japan Coal: We have to report another very quiet fortnight in this market and there is nothing doing beyond the usual deliveries to consumers; it is still too early for Native dealers to begin considering purchases for next year and we think it will be quite another month or more before sellers are ready to open negotiations.

The coal market in Japan is very strong and is likely to continue so far the rest of the year.

Fushun Coal: No change.

Kaiping Coal: The local market is very quiet and there is nothing fresh to report. Deliveries are being maintained under contract and owing to the shortage of tonnage stocks have been considerably reduced.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended October 9, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1918 $	1917 $
Gross receipts	36,852.42	33,326.20
Loss by currency depreciation	8,592.26	7,170.14
Effective receipts	28,260.16	26,156.06
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	24.44	22.64
Car miles run.	82,194	75,569.
Passengers carried	1,713,115	1,533,419

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, October 1.—Today's Silver prices were:

Bar Silver spot; 49 1/2d. steady.

Previous quotation, London, September 30:

Bar Silver spot, 49 1/2d. steady.

London, September, 28:

Bar Silver spot; 49 1/2d. quiet.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on October 8, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-30
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	25-40
Mackerel	"	none
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soto	"	16-13
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Duck	"	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-$1.00
Hare	"	35-40
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	15-16
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	10-12
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Woodcock	"	40-50
Wild Geese	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	10-12
Bananas	"	6-7
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	"	10-12
Figs	per doz.	5-10
Grapes	per lb.	14-16
Lemons	each	8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	2-3
Oranges	per lb	none
Peaches	"	10-16
Pears	"	8-16
Persimmons	"	6-8
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	"	20
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Broad Beans	"	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	"	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.40-1.60
Peas	per lb.	12-14
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	"	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.35
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.95
Bran	"	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.71
Firewood	per 50 boundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. MELVILLE,
Chief Inspector.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND OPENING

THE PALERMO

On Saturday, 12th October, 1918

A GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

Mr. and Mrs Smith Belle Jackson, well-known entertainers, will sing the latest Ragtime song and dances

P. S.—All the door proceeds will be given to Allied War Fund

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ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME
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In Seven Parts.

One of W. D. Griffith's Greatest Productions.

This Picture Drama, founded on Paul Armstrong's play of that name, is replete with the fascinating realism and thrill so long absent from Filmdom.

Showing the escape of a woman from poverty and degradation, sin, suffering and sorrow to a better life.

A tragedy of slumdom from which one wiser than the rest escapes in time and becomes happy.

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USUAL PRICES.
Dress Circle. 40 cents
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IN IN IN
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THE IDOL OF PARIS

Max released from War Service, once more brings his wonderful gifts as a screen aritiste before you. Filmed by the Essanay Co., in two of the funniest pictures you could wish to see.

FATTY AND MABEL NORMAND
IN IN IN
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To know Fatty is to love him for his laughs — and Mabel — will she's a peach of a girl. Ask the cinema fans

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MAX. FATTY. MABEL.

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Start your Winter Season at the APOLLO with the big smile

GET THAT SMILE
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IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

COMEDY OF THE RIP-ROARING, SIDE-SPLITTING, TEN-LAUGHS-A-MINUTE VARIETY
SEE THESE THREE STARS
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"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK"

TOLD IN TEN WONDERFUL REELS

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Silver 19,500,000
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Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	12,270,600.00
Reserve Fund	$1,398,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,398,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
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3 HANKOW ROAD.

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For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
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SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	366,000.00

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Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

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Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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YOA YU,
Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road.

Capital ..... Yen 80,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

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S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

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(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300,000

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The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

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Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

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Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars acording to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondeents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tales and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

R. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Klangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kanghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Lutenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Klingsing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sulyang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Nganken will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Klangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday and is due at Woosung tomorrow midnight. The tender conveying inward passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty about 9 o'clock Saturday morning. She sails for San Francisco via Japan Ports and Honolulu the same afternoon and the tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock.

The P.M. new liner Volunteer arrived from San Francisco at Hongkew Wharf last night. She will be despatched for Hongkong and Manila Saturday.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Geneale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt.) and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

中 華 懋 業 銀 行
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies is Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
	Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Ban' of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
8.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAH, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.
Tel. Central 1939 Manager's Office.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ...	$560 B.
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$280 Sa.
North China	Tls. 127½
Union of Canton	$850
Yangtsze	$190 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 26½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	$230 Sa.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ...	Tls. 140
Indo-China Pref ..	
"Shell"	110/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 32½ B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kailing	Tls. 9½ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.40 Sa.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ...	$155½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 143 B.
New Eng. Works ..	Tls. 25½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 100 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$97 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 72 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 65 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$15 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (prf.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 195 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 125 B.
Oriental	Tls. 92 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 146
Kungyik	Tls. 19 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 84 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$83 B.
Green Island	$8.55 B.
Key West	Tls. 17½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 5
Major Bros	Tls. 100
Shanghai Sumatra ..	
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$90 B.
Moutrie	$82
Watson	$5½ B.
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.85 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½ B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 12 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 20 S.
Karan	Tls. 8 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10½ B.
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 0.75 B.
Senawang	Tls. 7 B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.60 B.
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 5 B.
S'hai Malay pref ...	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 0.75 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.55 B.
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Tebong	Tls. 14 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 21
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 B.
S'hai Elec. and Agb.	$2
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 90 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 83 B.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 165 B.

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takashima M.Oct. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Saikio M..Oct. 14
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela....Oct. 12

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:
Per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago M..Act. 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Oct. 18

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Inaba Maru ..... Sept. 22
For Liverpool etc.
Arestes ..... Sept. 20
For San Francisco
Tenyo Maru ..... Sept. 13
Colombia ..... Sept. 15
Shinyo Maru ..... Oct. 5
For Seattle
Fushimi Maru ..... Sept. 15
Kashima Maru ..... Sept. 29
For Tacoma
Arabia Maru ..... Sept. 28
For Vancouver
Empress of Japan ..... Sept. 14
Bessie Dollar ..... Sept. 19
Key West ..... Sept. 26
For Naples, etc:
Hwahting ..... Oct. 3
For Port Said:
Canton Maru .....Oct. 9

Siccawei Weather Report

9.—Fine weather in our regions High pressures system extending from North Japan to the Central districts in China. Barometers falling in Eastern Mongolia and Manchuria with bad weather on the coast of the Pechihli Bay.

10.—Very fine weather. Barometer almost steady. Moderate and changeable breezes, growing stronger at 8 a.m.

Thursday, October 10, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg.. mm	763.78	765.07
Bar. at Centg., Inches...	30.07	30.12
Variation for mm 24h	-0.37	-0.01
Variation for mm 12h	↑0.46	↑0.46
Wind—Direction	WNW	WNW
Wind—Kilom per hour	13	41
Wind—Miles	8.1	25.5
Temperature—Cen	13°3	17°0
Temperature—Fah	55.9	62.6
Humidity co:	98	78
Nebulosity 5-10	1	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall Inches	—	—

CONSIDER

the remarkable popularity of Beecham's Pills for a period extending over half a century, during which time they have been the trusted remedy in many thousands of homes for disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, and you will at once appreciate

THE SPLENDID RECORD OF

this excellent preparation. Without a doubt it has proved one of those boons constantly in demand. By taking Beecham's Pills as occasion requires and according to the directions, the organs of digestion, assimilation and excretion are kept in good order and consequently an enjoyable condition of health is the result. Life is always more of a pleasure and less of a worry to those who occasionally use

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GOODYEAR TIRES
AKRON
FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refracting and Manufacturing
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Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.
THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1249
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

Electric Fires
Are The Best!
WHY?
No Danger from Fire. No Dust. No Ashes.
No Nerve Racking Job of Lighting It.
No Explosion. No Smell. No Flues.
NO BURNT FINGERS.
It is Portable, Clean and Healthy. Special Cheap Rate for Heating.
Orders received at
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

Bright Lights! Follow the Crowds Bright Music!
TO
The Eldorado
"The Home of Refined Dancing"
Prof. Martinez Orchestra
First-Class Floor! Everything No. 1 First-Class Service!

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.
Oct.	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R.D. Co.
Oct.	11 —	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct.	12 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	25 —	Tacoma and Seattle	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct.	26 —	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct.	27 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	28 —	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	8 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov.	15 —	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nov.	21 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov.	24 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct.	12 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	14 —	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	15 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Saishu Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	16 —	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru 2	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	17 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'haba	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	18 —	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Oct.	19 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumana Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct.	24 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tatsgami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

	— Port Said	Towa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	— London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	— London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	Marseilles	Taisoku Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct.	—	Hongkong and Manila	Volunteer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	11 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	11 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Oct.	11	M.N. Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	12	D.L. Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	12 4.30	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	13 D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	13 D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	14 —	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct.	15 D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	17 D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	18 —	Hongkong and Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct.	11 2.00	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Oct.	11 7.00	*Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Oct.	12 —	Chinwangtao	Yei Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Oct.	12 10.00	*W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	16 6.30	*Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Oct.	16 3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	17 D.L.	Antung	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	18 4.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Oct.	20 —	Tientsin and Dairen	Daichi Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Oct.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tsehang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNI GHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct.	10 —	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	10 —	Hankow	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Oct.	10 —	Hankow	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Oct.	11 —	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	10 —	Chinwangtao	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Oct.	10 —	Chinwangtao	Yei Maru	Jap.	
Oct.	10 —	Chinwangtao	Koun Maru	Jap.	
Oct.	10 —	Dairy	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Oct.	10 —	Chefoo	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
S.P.			Quiros	Am. g-b.				
M.M.B.			Samar	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.			Snipe	Br. g-b.				
P.O.B.			Widgeon	Br. g-b.				
D.V.H.	Oct.	7	Chiyoda	Jap. g-b.				

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, October 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, October 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Finelson, will leave on **Friday, October 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carmaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, October 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, October 12**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tsehang Maru**, Captain H. Yaizbita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, October 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Tuesday, October 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and MANILA.—The S.S. **Volunteer** will be despatched from Shanghai for Manila via Hongkong between October 10-12. For further information regarding freight, etc., apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1-B Nanking Road, (Palace Hotel Building), Telephone Central 5056.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 11, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW.—The Str. **Kwangchi**, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow**, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Saturday, October 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tamsui**, Captain J. S. McDowll, will leave on Sunday, October 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, October 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, October 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agent. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo Wharf on Tuesday, October 15, at ——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo Wharf on **Thursday, Oct. 24**, ——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, October 11**, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 5 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kilan Mining Administration, S.S. **Yei Maru**, will despatch on **Saturday, October 12**. For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, October 12**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 15, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Paoting**, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave on **Thursday, October 17**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. **Daichi Maru**, Captain H. Miyaji, will be despatched from the Co's. Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, October 20**, at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosno Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain S. Iami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, October 22**, at —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via KOBE YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Andes Maru** Captain —— will be despatched on **Friday, October 25**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING at VICTORIA, B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Steamer **Manila Maru**, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Saturday, October 26**, Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at —— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rus
Today							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S. & Europe via Canada			17.00				17.00
Japan Ports	Takeshima m.	8.0	..	..	..		17.00
Japan and America via Moji	Takesuma m			..	..	20.00	10.30
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Monteagle	15.3	..	..	..	..	15.00
United Kingdom via Suez			7.0				
River Ports	Train & Str.	11.0	..	..	..	..	11.00
Wenchow	Kwangchi	11.0	..	..	..	..	21.0
Tsingtao & Dairy	Kobe maru	10.00	..	..	..	..	11.00
Swatow	Tamsui	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Peking and T'sin (Every day	Train	..	17.0	..	..	..	17.00
T'sin (Daily except Sunday			15.0		..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00				..
Ningpo		..	15.00		..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.0	..		..	
River Ports	Train & Str.	11.00				..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	9.00	9.0	..	..	..	8.80
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Venezuela	5.00	..		..		14.30
Sunday, October 13.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	11.0			..	..	21.00
Monday, October 14.							
Hongkong		..	17.0			..	..
Tuesday, October 15.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin			14.0	..	..		..
Wednesday, October 16							
Amoy and Hongkong		..	7.00		..	..	..

B Parcels only. E Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. **Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.**—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77, Passage: Telephone Central 401. Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Governmnt

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
For Genoa

AMERICAN LINE.—In connection with the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
ANDES MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito,	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
MANILA MARU	(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Oct. 25	Oct. 26
For Hongkong			
CHICAGO MARU	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	Oct. 14	Oct. 15

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dairen			
KOHOKU MARU	(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba,	Oct. 8	Oct. 11
DAICHI MARU	(1,200 tons) Capt. H. Miyaji,	Oct. 18	Oct. 20
KEELUNG MARU	(1,859 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami,	Oct. 20	Oct. 22
For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa), and Takao			
KOHOKU MARU	(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba,	Oct. 22	Oct. 24

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to,—

M. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
Tel Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tels. Central 4234 and 4235.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct.	10 1.00	Swatow	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	10 —	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Oct.	11 —	Honkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	10 1.00	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	10 10.00	*W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	10 —	Tientsin, direct	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kwailee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	10 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 5 —	Glasgow	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 16 —	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sept. 16 —	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Sept. 25 —	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G-N Tel Co
Sept. 30 —	Hankow	Hwahlee		
Oct. 1 —	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 3 —	Hankow	Meifoo	Am.	S. Oil Co
Oct. 3 —	Japan	Shinyu Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 7 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Coaster
Oct. 7 —	Japan	Tokiwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 8 —	Japan	C. Thorsoe		
Oct. 8 —	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Oct. 8 —		Tatli Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 8 —	Hongkong	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 8 —	Hongkong	Dumbea	Fr.	M. M.
Oct. 9 —	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 9 —	Japan	Ryoto Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 9 —	Foochow	Kenshin		
Oct. 9 —	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
Oct. 9 —		Melville D.	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Oct. 9 —		Inyo Maru	Jap.	

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE via VANCOUVER

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For Vancouver via. Moji, Kobe And Yokohama	For Hongkong
Monteagle ..... Oct. 12	

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For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	27th
S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	21st

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	8th
S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	4th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN,
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase; but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

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Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
*(For Liverpool).

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500		
KITANO MARU	16,000		

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Oct. 28
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Nov. 18

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

SAISHU MARU	4,000	Capt. T. Oishi,	Oct. 15
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Oct. 17
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsurhashi,	Oct. 24

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Oct. 6
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Oct. 12
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito.	Oct. 19
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Oct. 26

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Yamazaki,	Oct. 14

KOBE TO SETTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Oct. 18

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 4
KAISHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	March 5

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 24
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000		Oct. 20
TANGO MARU	12,500		Nov. 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokahama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homewrd voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. a.	Mail 3. B. a.	Loco 1. B. B.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Loco 2. B. B.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. a.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1900	1000
2345	1135	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1905	1700	730
2350	1137	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1655	710
000	1138	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1900	1645	703
1010	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 8.	Mail 3. B. a.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. a.	Local 5.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1615
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1130	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1330	1231
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	958
1801	2031	—	—	arr. Taianfu dep.	—	808	640
7.	1	—	220	1	—	1	8.
808	2041	—	—	dep. Taianfu arr.	—	756	1813
1404	2231	—	256	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	000	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	340	1311
1315	016	—	818	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	330	1256
1530	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	130	1032
1810	459	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2335	810
9.	1	—	420	1	—	1	10.
020	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2300	2007
1120	800	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1955	1440
1200	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1840	1430
1607	1130	—	600	dep. Chuchau dep.	—	1648	920
1848	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	720

Express 16. B. a.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. a.
. .	1400	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1400	. .
1800	1400	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	000
700	2100	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	705	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Taocheng Branch Line				
900	1335	2140	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1040	1440	2250	a. Tsiningchow d.	520	1125	1855	600	1210	1900	a. Techow d.	700	1300	1945

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

2⁰⁰ — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

3 — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Taianfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

PARE, COLD FACTS POINT TO VICTORY, MARCH ASSERTS

ieneral Emphasises Prediction Of Winning In 1919 If New Draft Bill Passes

IND OF TROOPS TO DO IT

rought Back 68 German Guns At The Tails Of Their Trucks In One Battle

Washington, August 24.—General eyton C. March, Chief-of-Staff, today reiterated in an even more ositive manner than when he appeared before the House Committee n Military Affairs his conviction, s well as that of General Pershing nd the other leaders in the Ameriean military establishment, that we an win the war in 1919 provided ongress passes the Man Power Bill as drafted, making it possible to end eighty divisions of American oldiers to France by June 30, 1919.

General March today asserted hat his prediction of victory next ear, predicated on the passage of he Man Power Bill, was bassed on a most careful survey of the whole military situation, and was the deliberate opinion of those identified with the management of the military plans of the Entente Allies. He wished it to be clearly understood hat his statement to the Congressional committees was not a wild or ill-considered prediction, but a well-matured opinion, based on the situation as it existed a month ago, when the enlarged military program was adopted by the Administration.

"During the last week," said General March today, in the hearings before the Senate and House Military Committees, in answer to specific questions as to the effect of the proposed military program upon conditions in France," I made the statements which were released to the press. Those statements are deliberate military opinions; they are founded upon the study of the respective man power of all the Allies and of the enemy at the time indicated, in June, 1919, and are not simply spreadeagle statements. They are coldblooded military opinion."

Confidence In American Troops

General March makes it plain that his confidence in victory in 1919 is shared by General Pershing and others who have been fighting under the American flag in France.

"Anybody who has served with the American troops," General March continued, "has confidence in them. My confidence in them is inspired and developed by serving with them and beside them in battle, and that confidence has been well illustrated to me during the past week by officers coming back from France.

"I have ordered back from France certain men who have won distinction over there, to give them increased rank in the divisions I am organising at home. These men come to pay their respects, and they talk the same language I do. You do not find any lack of confidence on the front in France among the American forces. These men are now telling me interesting things which have not yet come over in official reports.

"One officer reported specially that in one engagement of the 1st American Division they captured sixty-eight guns of the Germans and brought them in with our own trucks. On the same occasion they took 3,500 prisoners. Another officer reported that the 2d Division, which he was with, captured ten complete German batteries, which they brought in and presented to General Pershing.

"The American soldier deserves the confidence of the American people. On every occasion so far wherever he has been tested he has absolutely delivered the goods."

Embarkations Exceed 1,500,000

General March announced that we had crossed the 1,500,000 mark in the number of men embarked from this country for foreign shores. Only a small percentage of these men have so far gone to the battlefront. Not more than eight divisions of the thirty-two divisions now in France were used in the Aisne-Marne drive, the largest operation in which our forces have participated. Every division sent to France, after work in the training area, is sent into positions on the battlefront for training purposes preliminary to use in more extensive operations. Asked how far the organisation of the American first field army had progressed in France, General March replied:

"General Pershing hasn't reported anything further than that he was organising a field army and taking personal command of it."

Preliminary to the formation of this field army, steps had been taken for the formation of five army corps, each composed of six divisions, with 45,000 men to a division.

In his semi-weekly review of the battlefront situation, General March pointed to a large official map on which had been pegged a complete picture of the situation as it stood following this week's British and French drives. He pointed out that the British advances since Thursday, north and south of Albert, had developed an important new salient, which, with the sharp new salient formed by the territory gained in the French advance between Noyon and Soissons, had greatly improved the situation for the Allied armies.

"When I talked to you last Wednesday," said General March, "the French had reached the brink of the plateau overlooking the broad valley of the Oise, southeast of Noyon. Thursday there was a continuous advance down the sloping plain beyond the Oise Valley and northeastward to the Allette, the maximum advance being nine miles since Aug. 18. The enemy was forced to withdraw from Carlepont Forest, south of Noyon, and fell back across the Oise.

Praise Work Of British Also

"The fine work which has been done by the French during the past week has been duplicated on the British front. Beginning on Wednesday, on a ten mile front, they started a drive south of Arras and made rapid progress across the rolling plains until at noon on that day they had advanced to a depth of about three miles. Here the advance was delayed, but not stopped, by strong counter-attacks on the line of the Arras-Amiens railroad, where the railroad embankments are said to have made good positions for defense against the English advance.

"On Thursday the British advanced over Albert and gained an important triangular tract between the Ancre and the Somme.

"On Friday the British continued the pressure on both sectors and forced the enemy back toward Bapaume, and so developed a new salient.

"The rest of the line is reported as quiet, most of the recent work along the line being nibbling, artillery work, exchange of artillery fire, but no advance on a large scale."

General March smiled when asked how far the most advanced part of the American line was from the Rhine.

"Not over twenty miles at the nearest point, I should say," he replied, indicating that this nearest sector was in the Alsace front. Responding to questions, he said that the 37th Division, composed of Ohio and West Virginia National Guard troops, was in the 4th Army Corps and on the line in the Baccaret sector, in the Vosges front, and that the 83d National Army Division, composed of Ohio draft troops, had been assigned to the 5th Army Corps. The 29th, composed of National Guard troops from Maryland and the Middle Atlantic States, has landed, and is in training in France in the rear of the line. General March said the 51st Infantry Regiment belongs to the 6th Regular Army Division and is in the training sector, but has not yet reached the front.

New Shun Pao Building A Modern Newspaper Plant

The new Shun Pao, Chinese Daily News, building at the corner of Shantung and Hankow Roads, which will be officially opened at 5 p.m. today, is not only a handsome but a distinctive addition to the Shanghai business section. The structure may lay claim to being the only example of modern American architecture among office buildings here.

The new building in its treatment of the facades is characterised by a sympathetic use of the classic Roman and Italian renaissance architectural motives. In composition the facade consists of a strong rusticated base comprising the ground and mezzanine floors. Above this is a more ornate first floor, of which a graceful balcony is the main feature. Then come the two floors devoted to offices, which are treated in a restrained manner, with slightly projecting pilasters, and the whole is crowned by a strongly projecting cornice with double acanthus-leaf brackets. In the frieze are windows giving light and ventilation to the clubrooms of the top story. In handling the detail of the facades an effect of delicacy and refinement was aimed at rather than boldness. The principal architectural features of the interior are the treatment of the walls and vaulted ceiling of the public business office, the coffered ceiling of the entrance lobby and the various rooms of the club floor. These last include dining and billiard rooms, barber shops, service rooms, baths, conservatory and quarters for the managing editor, all arranged along a colonnade which opens to the south on a tiled roof garden sheltered by an Italian pergola.

The building has a ground floor area of approximately 5,000 square feet. It cost Tls. 82,000 complete exclusive of furniture, which cost Tls. 6,500, and printing machinery costing Tls. 40,000—representing a total investment of close to Tls 130,000. The construction was begun in April, 1917, and has been considerably delayed by unusual conditions affecting labor and materials.

The building was designed and supervised by Mr. G. F. Ashley architect of the China Realty Co. Ltd., and stands a handsome testimonial to this able young architect's ability. The structural design was the work of Mr. I. Oesterblom of the American Trading Co., resident engineer for the Truscon Steel Co. Sing Woo-kee, of Shanghai, was the contractor. The construction was carried out without an accident.

LODGE DEMANDS A DICTATED PEACE TO BE WON BY VICTORY

Senator Warns Against Any Negotiations Until Germany Confesses Defeat

Washington, August 23.—In his maiden speech as Republican leader of the Senate Senator Lodge of Massachusetts today stated what he regarded as definite and specific terms for a just peace. The speech was made during the debate on the Man Power Bill. Senator Lodge has not actually become Republican floor leader, but at a caucus tomorrow he will be chosen to succeed the late Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire. His speech was made after consultation with members of his party, and is assumed to be a statement of the terms by which the Republican Senators will stand.

The Massachusetts Senator characterised his peace terms as an "irreducible minimum," and outlined them thus:

Belgium must be restored.

Alsace and Lorraine must be returned to France—unconditionally returned—not merely because sentiment and eternal justice demand it, but because the iron and coal of Lorraine must be for ever taken from Germany.

Italia Irredenta—all those areas were the Italian race is predominant, including Trieste—must go back to Italy.

Servia and Rumania must be established in their independence.

Greece must be made safe.

Most important of all, if we are to make the world safe in the way we mean it to be safe, the great Slav populations now under the Government of Austria—the Jugo-Slavs and the Czecho-Slovaks, who have been used to aid the Germans, whom they loathe—must be established as independent States.

The Polish people must have an independent Poland.

We must have these independent States created so that they will stand across the pathway of Germany to the East. Nothing is more vital than this for a just, a righteous, and an enduring peace.

Russia A Potential Peril

The Russian provinces taken from Russia by the villainous peace of Brest-Litovsk must be restored to Russia. The President, as you all remember, has announced with wisdom and foresight the vast importance of sustaining Russia. If Germany continues to hold a large part of Russia, the world for years to come will be under the shadow of another great war, which will surely be precipitated upon us when Germany has developed her Russian possessions to the point of yielding her men, money, and supplies.

Constantinople must be finally taken away from Turkey and placed in the hands of the Allied nations as a free port, so as to bar Germany's way to the East and hold the Dardanelles open for the benefit of mankind.

We must not be beguiled into concessions to Turkey in the hope of separating her from Germany. It would be a miserable outcome to have Turkey retained in Europe, a curse to her subjects and neighbors, a plague spot and a breeder of wars. Her massacres must not under any pretense be condoned nor her iniquities rewarded. Let Turkey and Bulgaria share the fate of their master and be so treated that they will be unable again to trouble the world.

Palestine must never return to Turkish rule, and the persecuted Christians of Asia Minor—the Syrians and the Armenians—must be safe.

After stating his views in this form, the Senator said:

"These are the principal conditions which alone will give us a victory worth having, and when we talk about a complete peace and a just and righteous peace, let it be known to all the world that this is what we mean."

The Senator alluded to the weapon which, he said, the Germans would strive to use—the "insidious and poisonous" peace propaganda, which, he recalled, had wrecked Russia, and had provoked the Italian defeat on the Isonzo.

"It is the German propaganda which we shall be obliged to face in the ensuing months, and it therefore seems to me," he said, "of the last importance to know exactly what we mean by peace. Generalities will not serve. It must be, it is commonly said—we have all said it—a just and righteous peace.

"But what is a just and righteous peace? What are the conditions that would make it so? What is the irreducible minimum? We intend to make the world safe for democracy. But what exactly do we mean by democracy? If we mean, as we undoubtedly do, the democracy of England, France, Italy, and the United States, we can all understand it; but the Bolsheviki masquerade under the name of democracy, and the Bolsheviki, by a combination of treachery, corruption, and ignorance, have reduced Russia to servitude under Germany and have engendered a form of democracy as dangerous to the world as the government of the Hohenzollerns. But assuming, as we do when we say we must make the world safe for democracy, that we mean our own conception of democracy, how is it to be made safe? Broadly speaking, there is only one way to obtain this security of the nations, this safety of democracy, this preservation of freedom and civilisation, and that is by reducing Germany to a condition where by no possibility can she precipitate another war for universal conquest, with all its attendant sorrows, upon an unoffending world. I see only one way in which it can be done, and I will enumerate the results, the hard facts, the essential conditions to which we must attain."

Not Trying To Crush Germany

At this point, Senator Lodge made is statement of the terms he proposed.

"It is idle," he said, "to talk about ur annihilating the German people. Nobody, of course, has any such idea. t could not be done, even if we wished to do it. We are not engaged in his war to try to arrange a Government for Germany. The German people must do that themselves, and they will get precisely the government that they desire and deserve—just as they now have the Government they prefer, whose purposes and ambitions nd barbarism they share and sustain. ur part and our business is to put Germany in a position where she an do no more harm in the future o the rest of the world. Unless we achieve this we shall have fought in ain. Congress and the President had o right to declare war unless they meant to do precisely this thing. Nothing less would justify our action. We are pouring out the best blood of he country, the blood of our chosen outh, upon the alter of patriotism. We are making every sort of pecuniary sacrifice. We are bearing an immense burden of taxation. We are mortgaging with our loans the future f coming generations. We have set side for the time being the constitution under which individual liberty as been preserved and the country as grown and prospered. We have dopted measures which lead to the uilding up on one hand of a great ureaucracy, such as that which rushed and ruined Russia, and which, n the other, are stimulating the evelopment of State Socialism.

"No peace that satisfies Germany in ny degree can ever satisfy us. It cannot be a negotiated peace. It must be a dictated peace, and we and our Allies must dictate it.

"The victory bringing such a peace must be won inside, not outside, the German frontier. It must be won finally and thoroughly in German territory, and can be so won nowhere else.

"We shall do it, but we must be above all propositions of a bargained peace, all suggestions of negotiations, deaf to every voice which would divert us from the path; deaf alike to the whimper of pacific and to wheedling or truculent appeal of the helpers of Germany. When Germany is beaten to her knees and the world is made safe by the arrangements which I have suggested, then we shall have the just and righteous peace for which we fight. In this way—and in no other—shall we obtain it. We shall obtain it because we are going to win. Let us but be true to ourselves, and we shall not then be false to any man."

Hails Man-Power Bill

Of the man-power bill, the Senator said:

"This is a great measure of preparation, and expresses, I am sure, the feeling of the American people in regard to the prosecution of the war. The weight of the United States is already turning the scales which for so long have hung in the doubtful balance.

"Great victories have been won. The reasons for those victories I believe to be two—the appearance of American troops in large numbers on the fighting line and the unity of command. From nothing have the Allies suffered so much as from the lack of unity of command, and our Administration is entitled to high praise for having cordially joined in putting all the armies on the Western front under the command of Marshal Foch.

"In military operations nothing can be worse than divided counsels and independent commands, even if each commander is a man of the highest ability. For military successes there must be one man and one mind to make the final decision. That has been one great element of strength to the Germans. The fact of this unity of command which we and our Allies at last attained has been felt from one end of the Western front to the other. The other reason for success was the appearance of the American troops in the fighting line.

"I can imagine the glow of satisfaction with which Marshal Foch put his new soldiers to the touch. He must have rejoiced mightily when he saw those American troops fling themselves upon the Germans, and in many cases drive before them in headlong rout their famous infantry. Imagination, as Napoleon said, plays a great part in war, and the presence of these new and gallant troops from the United States and the consciousness that thousands more were coming must have infused fresh spirit and renewed vigor in our brave and sorely tried Allies."

Senator Lodge warned the Senate that the victory thus far won was a "victory of arrest," and that the "victory of offense" was yet to be achieved.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

DR. D. A. POPOVICI, specialist for diseases of and operations on throat, nose and ears has increased his consultation hours from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

103 Szechuen Road.

19690

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Musical Dinner
Every Night
From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

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Tuesday, October 1st.
We shall commence our
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30% Discount off all goods
For two weeks only

Comprising

Suitings for Autumn and Winter, Indigo Blue Serges, Fancy Tweeds, Waterproof Cloth, Over-Coatings, Best Quality Tweed Suits. All materials are from the best home firms, and in the latest designs and colourings.

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Internal Medicine,
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TURKISH BATH
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Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Race Meeting 1918

The Entries for the Autumn Race Meeting Will Close at the Grand Stand at 5 p.m. on Saturday, 12th October, 1918.

Members leaving entries at the Grand Stand are requested to deposit them in the Box in the Secretary's Office, labelled "entries for the Shnghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

19609

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Price according to quality and size from $7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at $0.50 to $1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgment.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road corner. The No. is

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BEWARE *of imitation Carpets*—purported to be made from camel or sheeps' wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.

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Venereal and Surgical diseases.
Men and Women's diseases.
Skin diseases and rheumatism
Injection of all kinds of vaccine serums, and 1914 (606).
Charges moderate.
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Felt Slippers, etc, and 10cases GOODS for CHILDREN'S WEAR.

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FILET LACES FOR WHOLESALE

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Henry The Tailor,
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Wholesale Hardware Merchants, Building Contractors Engineers' Supplies.

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Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

17997

The International Recreation Club

Kiangwan Races

47th Gymkhana Meeting
10th and 12 October, 1918.
(Thursday and Saturday)

1st Day First Saddling Bell at 11:30 a.m. sharp.
Tiffin interval after 3rd Race.

2nd Day First Saddling Bell at 1:30 p.m.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: First Day at 10:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 12:25 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m.

Second Day at 1:00 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m., 2:15 p.m.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS: will be served at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. Day,
Secretary.

The International Recreation Club

SPECIAL ENTRIES for the *Kiangwan St. Leger* and *The Kiangwan Challenge Cup* close on Saturday, 12th inst. at 8:00 p.m. at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS: Intending subscribers are requested to send their names to the undersigned not later than 8:00 p.m. Saturday, 12th inst.

By order,
Y. S. Day,
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Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
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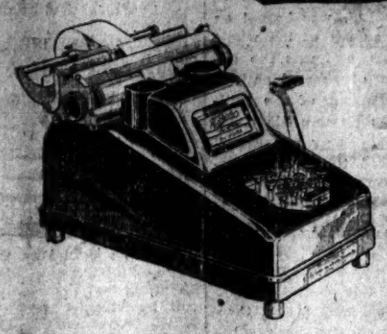

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19431.

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TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATION VACANT

NURSE or young lady wanted to assist in care of two small children. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

19692 O. 12

WANTED, first-class steno-typist, Portuguese or Chinese. One with filing experience and knowledge of accounting preferred. Good wages. Apply, with copies of testimonials, etc., to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

19680 O. 16

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19670 O.11.

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TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

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19623 O-13

TO LET, two big rooms, with verandah and bathroom attached; also attic room with bathroom. Apply to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.

19659 O-13

TO LET, No 11 Szechuen Road, from November 4th. Apply to Messrs. White-Cooper & Master, 1 Museum Road.

19674.

TO LET: Nicely furnished flat, bathroom and kitchen attached, also single room with bath. Apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.

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19539

TO LET, in good central location near Bund, one double bedroom, well-furnished, and comfortable bathroom attached. Also one bright cheerful single room, excellent board and attendance. Phone and lift. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.

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19623 O. 11

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GENTLEMAN, allied nationality, free from military service, many years in China, thoroughly experienced and with practical and technical knowledge of general machinery lines, specially textile and knitting machinery, free for engagement for permanent position in engineering department of importing firm. Good references, qualifications and knowledge of several languages. Apply to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

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19679 O. 16

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19650 O-10

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19664 O-16

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FOR SALE: Number 3 autographic kodak films, 50 cents per roll. Regular price 80 to 90 cents. C. N. Caldwell, 9 Hankow Road.

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19683 O. 10

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19676 O. 12

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19696 O. 11

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19685 O.11.

FOR SALE, India, baby twin motor-cycle, almost new, for $250. Apply to Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.

19651 O-10

FOR SALE: Two Mauser pistols respectively 6 and 8 milimeters, with ammunition. Have never been used. Can be inspected by applying to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.

19660 O-10

FOR SALE: No 5 Underwood typewriter, practically new. Also one Winchester .44 Rifle with 50 bullets. Will sell cheap. Write to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.

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